

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

ESTABLISHED 1848

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
LEVI CHUBBICK, EDITORS.

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To double the circulation of the RURAL WORLD annually is an ambition of the Publishers. It requires new subscribers to do this, and in order to secure them, every present subscriber is constituted an agent to assist in that effort. The price of the RURAL WORLD is one dollar per year, which is cheap, considering the quantity and quality of the matter and paper used, but to accomplish our purpose we will allow every subscriber to send a new name with his own for one dollar, and he may add additional NEW names at fifty cents each, which is less than the actual cost of the paper. Renewals in no case will be received for less than one dollar unless accompanied by the name of a new subscriber.

A letter recently received from Judge Miller's son states that he is still a very sick man and has been so for five weeks. He asks that his friends and the readers be patient. Many regrets for Judge Miller's indisposition, and kindly comments on the work he has done for horticulture throughout this central west are received in personal and private letters to this office, and made by visitors. All express the wish that the Judge will yet be spared to continue spreading good horticultural gospel.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE FAIRS.

The leading fairs of this section are, for the most part, past history. The Iowa, Illinois and Missouri State Fairs and the St. Louis Fair are the ones that have had the greatest effect on the agricultural interests here in the central west. The reports received from these state fairs have been surprising. Farmers and townspeople concluded prior to the holding of these fairs that agriculture would have a very slim showing; and when good exhibits were found on display the query at once was made, Where did these grow?

It is encouraging to know that agricultural exhibits were not permitted to go by default simply because fine specimens were not to be found on every farm. The very fact that there have been creditable exhibits made this season of unprecedented heat and drought testifies as to the grit of the American farmer here in this central west section.

At the St. Louis Fair were found displays of fruit and vegetables that surprised many visitors. Even heads of cabbage were placed as obstacles on the race track when the automobiles were contesting in the obstacle race, where the operators were to show the ability with which their vehicles could be operated so as to avoid coming in contact with any obstacles. For this purpose the track was well strewn with paper sacks of sawdust, empty shoe boxes and a few heads of cabbage. The use of the latter was frequently lamented by many of the thousands of spectators in the amphitheater, who were hungry for cabbage.

Farmers and their families frequently go home from these fairs tired and disappointed, feeling at times that farming and its interests have not been given prominence, yet every fair but emphasizes the importance of agriculture and the farmer who attends that is looking for suggestions and improvements will find them. He sees things which arouse his ambition to do better, to attain more profitable results, or he sees things which encourage him and prove to him that he isn't at the tail end. The farm life is one of such isolation that unless one will attend fairs and similar agricultural gatherings he will become pessimistic and one-sided. To rub against other farmers, dairymen and fruit growers is a wonderful help in taking out the kinks and broadening one. Then, too, the chance to meet neighbors, friends and those prominent in the several agricultural lines, both socially and competitively is helpful and stimulating.

While fairs may not be all we desire, there is a wholesome agitation of the subject that will yet give farmers an agricultural fair that will be all that is desired, and the way to have them is not to grumble, but to so crowd the space with farm products of such a character that they will command attention. Fair managements will give agriculture the biggest place if farmers, the friends of agriculture and agricultural scientists will give it the same push that is manifested by enterprises that are found on fair grounds, but which are not worthy of being so placed. Begin now for the fairs of next season. Show that you mean to have farmers ahead and not the side-show. Make early demand for big space and crowd out that fakir.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE POPULAR.

It is especially encouraging to note the interest taken by the local papers where the Farmers' Institutes have been held in this state. In a number of our exchanges we have found full accounts of the proceedings. This is as it should be.

The Richmond "Democrat" of Oct. 10

has given its first columns to the Institute that is to be held in Richmond Oct. 25 and 26. And we note that the merchants and business men of the town have manifested large interest and a most progressive spirit in that connection. This is shown by the list of premiums offered locally, which is as follows:

By Banking House of J. B. Hughes & Co., for the best display of five varieties of apples—Cash \$5.

By J. J. Phillips, for the best two pounds of butter—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By Snowden & Brown, for the best peck of onions—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By A. B. Conrow, for the largest head of cabbage—Cash \$1.

By the Littman Merc. Co., for the best five pounds of honey—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By T. D. Hosmer & Co., for the best peck of popcorn—Boy's suit, value \$2.50.

By M. F. McDonald's Son, for the best quart of pear preserves—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By Jesse Child, for the best 12 ears of Golden Beauty corn—One hand corn sheller, value \$1.50.

By Patton Brothers, for the best peck of Irish potatoes—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By William Marshall's Sons, best peck of winthrop apples—One pair of fine shoes, value \$2.50.

By Walter T. Shoop, for the best gallon of sorghum—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By B. F. Keel, for the best single glass of jelly—Silver berry spoon, value \$1.25.

By Mayes & Stewart, for the best peck of sweet potatoes—Missourian for one year; for the largest pumpkin—Missourian for one year; for the best display of pears—Missourian for one year.

By L. Mege, for the best assortment of preserves—One pair of spectacles fitted to the eyes, value \$1.50.

By Taylor & Welch, for second best two pounds of butter—One pound of Rubel & Allegretto's chocolates.

By J. J. Riley, for the best quart of sweet peach pickles—One dozen cabinet photos.

By the Central Drug Store, for the largest pear—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By C. C. Powell, for the best twelve ears of corn, any variety—One barrel of salt.

By J. K. Joiner, for the best plate peaches—Cash \$1.

By Jeff E. Deacy, for the best plate peaches—Cash \$1.

By George W. Lavelock, for the largest apple—Cash \$1.

By the Horan Merc. Co., for the best loaf of wheat bread, yeast rising—China bread plate, value \$1.50.

By the Richmond Drug Co., for the best peck of Ben Davis apples—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By the Richmond "Democrat," for the largest watermelon—"Democrat" for one year; for the best peck of tomatoes—"Democrat" for one year; for the best peck of Jonathan apples—"Democrat" for one year.

By the Racket Department Store, for the best quart of peach preserves—One pair of Queen Quality shoes, value \$2.

By Dougherty & Allison, for the best peck of oats—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By A. B. Bulard, for the best quart of cherry preserves—One dozen cabinet photos.

By the Richmond Conservator, for the best display of agricultural products—Conservator for one year; for the best display of garden products—Conservator for one year.

By Powell Brothers, for the best display of pumpkins—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By D. B. Brady, for the best quart of tomato preserves—Cash \$1.

By Ray County Savings Bank, for the best pair of bronze turkeys—\$2.50 in gold.

Schafer Bros., for the best quart of canned peaches—Fifty pounds R. T. Davis Mill Co. No. 1 flour.

By Woodson & Dornell, for the best half bushel of turnips—Merchandise to the amount of \$1.

By J. R. & N. Hamacher, for the best 12 ears of white corn—50 pounds of Gem flour; for the second best 12 ears of yellow corn—Fifty pounds of Silver Leaf flour for the best peck of wheat—Fifty pounds of patent flour.

The enterprise and interest of the citizens of Richmond may well be imitated by those of other sections of the state. Such action in pushing the agricultural interests of their section means better and more profitable farming, and in consequence a better town. See! Do thou likewise.

THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING.

At Palmyra, Mo., November 7-9.

Never in the history of the Missouri Dairymen's Association has more active interest been manifested in its convention than is being shown by the citizens of Palmyra. The newspapers of the town are doing most aggressive and valuable work. Dairymen of the state will note by the report from the Palmyra "Spectator" on page 2 of this issue that the leading citizens are on committees to get a good ready for the meeting and to loyal entertain them while they are in attendance at the convention, November 7-9.

Then, another important fact that

should not be forgotten is the open one and one-third rate for the round trip over all the railroads of and from all points in the state, a concession that has never been made before to the dairymen.

This open rate will do away with the vexatious necessity of procuring convention certificates and compelling those who do get them to pay full return fare if the required number of certificates are not presented at the meeting. With the open rate plan one buys an ordinary round trip ticket, paying therefor one and one-third the full fare rate, and it makes no difference how many or how few attend the convention.

It is now up to the dairymen to manifest their interest by a good showing of their products and themselves at the Palmyra meeting. And now is the time for Missouri dairymen to prepare by conference for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Let every dairymen be represented either by butter, cheese or come in person.

Dairy machinery and supply men are already getting separators and other goods on the ground, so that a large exhibit in this line is assured and the twelfth annual convention of the Missouri Dairy Association will be a record breaker.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK SHIPPERS.

Readers of the RURAL WORLD who are interested in stock raising will be pleased to learn that there is a certainty of the St. Louis market for live stock becoming much more important even than it is now. This comes from a decision of Armour & Co. to locate at East St. Louis where are located the St. Louis National Stock Yards.

The "National Live Stock Reporter" of October 5 says:

Armour & Co. will build a plant at the National Stock Yards.

This was the official announcement made to-day by C. G. Knox, vice president of the stock yards company.

The plant will be erected partly on the site of the East St. Louis Packing and Provision Company building, more recently occupied by the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, and the ground area chosen comprises 19 acres.

Just what the size and dimensions of the buildings will be cannot at the present time be given, but this much can be said, that the scope and capacity of the plant will in every way conform to the principles of the great Armour establishment at other centers and be in keeping with the importance of the Nelson Morris & Co. and Swift & Co. plants already here. It will be a first-class packing plant for the slaughter of cattle, hogs and sheep, thorough, modern and complete in every particular.

The old buildings which stand on the ground will be wrecked and an absolutely new structure erected. Work of building the plant will be commenced immediately, in fact engineers of the company have already made surveys and are in a position to draw the plans without a day's delay. The progress of construction will be pushed with all available haste toward the earliest completion possible.

The new acquisition will give to the market representation by the three largest meat packing establishments in the world. It will increase the killing capacity of the market at least one-third, just as soon as the new establishment is ready for operation, and it will bring to the market benefits of a nature which at the present time are incalculable.

The move is a long delayed recognition of the greatness and increasing importance of the market at the National Stock Yards as a receiving and distributing center for the cattle, hog and sheep products of the great southwest and doubly important in that it shows the way to other similar concerns who would locate here.

THEORY AND EXPERIENCE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mere theory does not take so well in this practical country, we are advised, but even a guess is very good sometimes. We adopted the idea that it would be a fine thing in the high summer season, to slash down all the weeds on a farm, far and near, even to the neglect of some other work that might very properly be done at that time; and we had reasons for so doing which it is unnecessary to state here. But we have had some experience and have learned a few facts thereby.

This year we got the weeds all mowed and in the clover field, the crab-grass and foxtail had taken a good start again, but the frost about the middle of September killed them all out completely, they being of recent growth and tender, and left the young clover in entire possession.

We are plowing a field for wheat, though late it seems, that has been in wheat two years in succession and made a full crop each year. I expect to make a good crop next summer, other conditions being favorable. I have tried the mowing plan on that piece of land three years, with this one, so it has a good coat on both sides, as we say. After all the dry weather we have had, not having had a good soaking rain the entire season, this field plows finely. It seems to be full of life. Hardly any clods that will be in the way—and, we are safe in saying that there hasn't been a time within two years that this land could not have been plowed and put in good condition easily enough, so far as drouth might have been concerned. I believe

(but this is theory) that with the mowing method, along with other good and reasonable methods, you can take good land and plow it well and good almost any time during drouths. In the plowing referred to, the heavy sward that was turned under last year is often plowed up, well rotted and of dark and purplish cast and may be plainly noticed all along the furrow.

Will say further, as to this weed cutting, that it will add 100 per cent to the looks of a place, and you will find that the beautiful and the useful often crowd each other very closely.

We shall lay in no claim as to converts for the weed-slaying process, but that is neither here nor there. We have no fears for the future, and even apprehend that a few towns and villages within the domain that are lagging a little there, will fall in line after awhile, so that old mother earth may make a very presentable appearance in due time.

A fragment that we lately sent in appeared over an ungainly nom de plume. The N. de B. got chafed on the way. This worried us some, puerile though it seem. Such will happen under the best of regulations, but this came from our perpetrating a kind of Horace Greeley scrawl on the editor, which none could read but himself, and hardly that. One other fragile effort, perhaps we should like to make and we shall for the nonce, for fear we get chafed in the camp or out of it may get tired of our impertinence.

B. C. VALLEY.

Cape Girardeau Co., Mo.

AGRICULTURE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

A Forerunner to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Senor Jose de Oliveira, Commissioner from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the Pan-American Exposition, is making a careful study of all the different agricultural features at Buffalo, with a view of enlarging upon them at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The importance of agriculture has never before been so thoroughly recognized at an Exposition. The enthusiasm with which this recognition has been received throughout the country is proof sufficient of its popularity.

For more than one hundred years we have sent a constant stream of agricultural products to Europe for which we have received the money necessary to carry on the great business of civilization. During the past twenty-five years we have steadily increased our manufacturing until we have succeeded in building up a trade in the most important commercial commodities that is the envy and despair of every European country. However we may look at this question, agriculture should receive its full share of credit because it has been the foundation stone upon which we have built so well.

A number of the large countries to the north and to the south of us are in a measure in the same position that we were a hundred years ago. They have immense agricultural resources of the greatest possible variety awaiting development. Our own tendency being so positively in the line of manufacture and our population increasing with such rapidity, the time is near at hand when the great European food supply must be furnished by these countries instead of the United States. In addition to this we have a long delay in the latest of the greatest possible variety awaiting development. Our own tendency being so positively in the line of manufacture and our population increasing with such rapidity, the time is near at hand when the great European food supply must be furnished by these countries instead of the United States. In addition to this we have a long delay in the latest of the greatest possible variety awaiting development.

In the Pan-American idea as originated by James G. Blaine, that has been so graphically illustrated in the Exposition at Buffalo, the one greatest and most important feature, that of agriculture, has been kept well to the front. The managers, in appointing Frank A. Converse to take charge of this end of the Exposition, were extremely fortunate in their choice, as developments, one after the other, have fully demonstrated.

The Agriculture building is filled with surprises for all visitors who will take the time to stop and examine the exhibits that it contains. One of the last things that President McKinley did was to walk through this building in company with Mr. Converse, examining so far as his limited time would permit, these extremely important and interesting exhibits and to comment on their present importance and future possibilities.

On leaving the building he expressed his sincere regrets that he could not spend more time therein.

The exhibit of agricultural machinery in the space provided for it under the seats of the great Stadium, is representative of the newest and best farm machinery of the present day. The Grange building is a unique feature in expositions that has been appreciated by thousands of grangers, and thousands more who do not belong to the Grange, but who have been welcomed just the same. A great deal of importance has been given to this feature because of the benefit the Grange has been to its million members, and through them to the country at large. The Live Stock buildings, 16 in number, since first of August have been continually occupied with an ever-changing array of choice farm animals of every description, each live stock show being a little better, if possible, and creating a little more interest than the former one. The cattle show has received especial commendation from the

best cattle men in the country, who fully admit that it was the best exhibition as to quality that has ever been held on the American continent.

The Model Dairy has been in operation since the first of May. Ten breeds of dairy cows, forming ten separate herds consisting of five cows each, have been housed, fed, milked and the milk turned into butter in this building. Careful records of every ounce of feed, milk and butter have been made and kept for future reference. Weekly bulletins of the salient features of this test have been sent out broadcast to the press of the country, while the detailed figures that could not be thus sent out have been kept on file for the inspection of all interested visitors. The importance of this feature of the Exposition is illustrated every day by the various arguments, editorials and general press notices of hundreds of publications throughout the country. Progress in this direction is graphically depicted in a reference to dairy breeds of cattle made by J. R. Arnold in 1879. At that time Mr. Arnold was president of the New York Dairymen's Association. He was one of the advanced dairymen of his time, a chemist and a careful investigator. In referring to the article in question we find that he considered at that time that there were only three distinct breeds of dairy cows in the United States—the Ayrshires, the Jerseys and the Alderneys. He qualified a dairy breed as having sufficient innate stability of character to reproduce distinctly dairy qualities in fifty per cent of their progeny. Twenty-two years is a short space of time in which to bring about a change sufficient to furnish material for a six months' record of ten different dairy herds, any one of which would more than bear out the requirements as stipulated by Prof. Arnold.

The Dairy building contains exhibits pertaining to the different details of the milk, butter and cheese ends of the business, even to artificial refrigeration as exemplified in two distinct systems.

Horticulture has been recognized in a very handsome structure, in which may be found all the latest and best, with various strong hints of what is to come.

A grass garden was established and about ninety different kinds of forage plants planted and grown to maturity. A great deal of valuable information in regard to the respective values of these plants and their adaptability to certain sections of the country is being disseminated. In addition to all this the many agricultural exhibits in the different state buildings, the Forestry building and in a great many other places, render the Agricultural part of the Pan-American Exposition an exceedingly important undertaking, the results of which will be extremely valuable.

The size and importance of the Louisiana Purchase, which contains at the present time 165,875.326 tillable acres of an assessed valuation that reaches an average of \$20 an acre for the whole territory is sufficient justification for any amount of elaboration in this respect. The Great American Desert of our grandfathers' geographies has been transformed into a vast productive garden of abundance through the aid of agriculture directed by American enterprise assisted by a rich soil and congenial climate.

New things in agriculture develop with such rapidity that it is impossible to keep pace with them, even by studying the subject continually; but expositions of this nature demonstrate to the general public the more important subjects, and to the interested agriculturist the latest and most important details. A mention of one item will illustrate the growing dates in America. The first American grange dates are now on exhibition in the Horticulture building at the Pan-American. These dates are the products of years of careful study and experiment in the dry atmosphere and fertile soil of Arizona. At the World's Fair not only will the dates be shown, but the baskets upon which they grow, as by that time the Department of Agriculture will be in possession of the necessary trees and paraphernalia to elaborate this new American industry in a fitting manner. The same may be said of the Smyrna fig, either of which promises a parallel to the introduction and successful cultivation of the Navel Orange.

HERBERT SHEARER.

DROUTH REFLECTIONS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Calhoun's remarks in the RURAL WORLD on that "Blessing in Disguise" were read with interest. I could not help but think if a drouth in this country which causes such privations and loss is a blessing, what must the "blessing" be in India where hundreds of thousands of human beings have died from starvation which was the result of drouth. Famine and pestilence go hand in hand, and the greater the drouth the greater the famine. There can no defense be offered on behalf of a drouth, but an ordinary spell of dry weather, commonly spoken of as a drouth, may be considered as an obstacle to be overcome. It is the man who surmounts the obstacles which occur in his path who in the end attains success and not the one who weakly gives up, saying: "It is no use."

I sympathize with Mr. Calhoun, but I should not go to western Kansas with the expectation of engaging in general farming, as it is essentially a grazing country. The crops must be such as are adapted to a dry climate. To judge by

the season we have had in Arkansas this year I will be compelled to resort to dry climate crops myself, and I do expect to raise enough of them to insure plenty of feed, for I look for another year of deficient rainfall, though it may come at the proper time to make corn and still be deficient, taken as a whole. The drouth was so severe that corn made but one cutting and the great majority of corn tassels came out dead. The dying of the tassels might more properly be laid to the extreme hot weather, perhaps, than to the drouth, but in either case the effect was disastrous. Orchards have suffered severely, but I have the finest and best apples since I came here five years ago.

When I saw my prospects for a corn crop go "glimmering" and realized that there would be a shortage in forage, I sent to the Plant Seed Company of St. Louis for four bushels of sweet corn, and planted it, but what are known as the fall army worms ate it completely up, so that it is a total loss. I expect to "pull through" in some shape, however, by feeding cowpeas hay instead of corn, though that is not as rich as usual owing to the absence of peas, which the worms devoured as fast as set. The army worm is not to be blamed with this, as it was an entirely different one. I hope the states south of us have been blessed with a good crop of cowpea seed, for we will have to import what we use next year.

Mr. G. H. Turner's talks on manures are instructive and greatly appreciated. I have not yet got to the point where stable manure is a one-sided fertilizer, as the crying need of my place is nitrogen. It was said of this place by the nephew of a man who owned the farm a good many years ago, that his uncle had a good bottom farm. He knew it was a bottom farm, for the top soil was all washed off. You might think this would not be a good advertisement, but then I have no desire to sell.

Prickly Pear notes are interesting to me, as I lived in Oregon country, Mo., when a boy, our place being about 12 miles east of Thayer, but there was no Thayer when I first landed there.

THOS. E. MOORE.

Washington Co., Ark.

THOSE BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: There seems to be nothing so hard for man as to work hard for certain results, be disappointed and his labor be lost. Mr. Calhoun, in the RURAL WORLD of Oct. 2, thinks such a thing as a drouth being a blessing impossible. He has been unfortunate in two states, and I hope has learned many valuable lessons, which would benefit him and others if another summer comes like the past one.

The lack of water for stock and family use is quite a serious question, but I think it can be remedied by deep wells, larger cisterns and deeper ponds that will not permit so much surface of water to evaporate. The last should be well fenced and fixed so the stock cannot pollute the water. The farmers will surely profit by past experience and have a full supply for the next season; and if a drouth comes, be in a position to defy it.

Another lesson is to have shelter for every head of stock on the farm, thus saving feed. Warmly housed animals do not need so much feed. Such care will help out the scarcity of feed. Save everything in the shape of feed. Put it up carefully, so it will be nice and appetizing, and when you cover it properly, don't feed so that half of the food will be tramped under foot and wasted; if you do you cannot see any good from your labor, and there is nothing gained or learned.

Still another lesson, see that every bit of machinery, plows, etc., are under cover. Remember that there will be no spare cash next spring with which to buy new farm implements; take care of what you have and profit by the lesson of no crops and no bank account.

Most men say "the chickens belong to the women folks," yet I never knew one to refuse sugar, coffee and other good things on the table, because bought with eggs; no, not even refuse to wear shirts bought with eggs, and I have even known some men who would condescend to chew or smoke tobacco bought with eggs. This year is the year for the hens to be profitable and help out on all financial lines. Will not all the farmers who have never before assisted in the work of making the hens pay do so now? Clean up, whitewash every nook, clear up every corner, make the chicken house warm and comfortable. Put a window in, and then see how fast the egg basket will fill.

When you have to go to town attend to business. Don't loaf. Get back. Fix that scratching shed for biddie, or if that is already done, make a nice walk from the kitchen door to the home of biddie, and receive the lasting thanks of the matron, with smiles, thus defeating doctors' bills and increasing home comfort. Your wife will thank you the best man of all. Try it and see if she does not appreciate it. There are surely lessons in another thing. That corn and grass will not do alone. Try other things. Experiment a little on other grains and crops. Get your "work shop to work"—think! Put your thoughts into execution. Think of the past heated season. Think of how you could have bettered many things. Believe it is for the best. See it. Find the "silver lining." What is now lost will be returned a hundred fold in new ideas and along new lines.

God gives bountifully for so many

years, and one of nothing is so hard! Be thankful for what is received; get up new courage and plan next year's work now on the ruins of the past year. Get out of the shadow. Enjoy the sunshine.

BILLIE BRIARWOOD.

PEBBLES FROM THE POTOMAC.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The South-west Virginia Agriculture and Live Stock Association will hold its first great horse and cattle show at Radford, Va., October 25-31. This promises to be an event of more than usual importance. Already the herds of Mr. Henry Stuart, Major Bentley, Mr. Henry Fairfax, Major Cowan and Mr. Robins, of Ohio, have been entered for the contest, insuring a fine cattle show. The sum of \$1,000 in premiums has been set aside for Shorthorns. Other attractions will round out a pleasant occasion.

PUBLICATIONS.—We are in receipt of a "catalog of publications issued by the United States government for the benefit of the people," published by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In the list we find the following:

Department of Agriculture (Annual).—Report of the Secretary of Agriculture; Year Book of the Department of Agriculture; Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Report of the Pomologist; Report of the Weather Bureau.

Special.—Cotton Plant; Diseases of Cattle and Cattle Feeding; Diseases of the Horse; Handbook of Experiment Station Work; Honey Bee; Must Farmer Pay for Good Roads? By Otto Dörner (Published by League of American Wheelmen in interest of State aid to road building, and adopted by Department of Agriculture); A Primer of Forestry, pt. 1; Beet Sugar Industry; North American Farmer; Useful Fibre Plants; Big Trees in California; Agricultural Bulletin on White Pine; Divisions of Soils; American Grasses; North American Fauna; Angora Goat.

The catalog contains a list of all publications issued by the Department, and says:

"In presenting this revised list of Government publications we desire to state that all the bound books, pamphlets, etc., herein named are printed and bound at the Government Printing Office, by law of Congress, and each Senator and Representative is entitled by law to receive a specified number of each publication issued for official use and for free distribution among his constituents.

"We deem it essential to inform the public that upon application to their respective Representatives in Congress or Senators the publications named herein, which are now on hand, will be forwarded to them free."

MORE LAND.—The Interior Department is rapidly completing its plans with a view of throwing open to settlement the Fort Hall (Idaho) Indian reservation. This tract of land contains some 400,000 acres, and will probably be ready for the rush within a few weeks. Another tract of land will perhaps be thrown open to settlement next spring—the Quinault reservation in Washington—and contains some 300,000 acres. Just how the government will decide to permit home-seekers to select land has not been definitely decided yet.

A PROFITABLE MEETING.—A dispatch from Hyattsville, Ind., says: "One of the most enjoyable meetings in the history of the Vansville Farmers' Club was held last evening at New Birmingham manor, the residence of Mr. J. D. Cassard, near Mirkirk, this county. The inclemency of the weather prevented the usual critical examination of the host's farm, but sufficient was seen to convince the members and guests that Mr. Cassard is one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers in the state.

Prof. J. B. S. Norton, pathologist at the Maryland Experiment Station, spoke about house fungi in its various forms and illustrated his talk with suitable specimens.

Mr. Luther Brashears introduced a resolution, and it was unanimously adopted, indorsing the efforts of the committee of nine, representing the combined farmers' organizations of the state of Maryland, to secure from the next legislature of Maryland additional support for the Maryland Agricultural College, the Experiment Station, and the Department of Farmers' Institutes so as to enable these institutions to extend their work in developing the agricultural interests of the state.

The idea is to provide 75 free scholarships, 25 to be four-year courses and 50 to be for students taking short courses in agriculture. The state now provides no free scholarships.

ODDS AND ENDS.—News from from many sources reduced to a few lines:

A colored man a few days ago captured a carp in the Potomac river that weighed a fraction over 70 pounds. Good size carp, that.

It is claimed that potatoes from the world's greatest single crop, 4,000,000,000 bushels being produced annually, equal in bulk to the entire wheat and corn crop.

The Attorney General has rendered an opinion to the Interior Department sustaining the authority of the Cherokee Indian nation to levy a tax of 20 cents per acre on prairie hay shipped out of the nation.

The agricultural division of the census says the cotton crop of Arkansas for 1899 was: Acres, 1,638,855; value of crop, \$24,671,445.

Washington, D. C. S. F. GILLESPIE.

The Dairy

DAIRY EXHIBITS

At the St. Louis Fair.

Owing to a teamsters' strike, a vast amount of freight billed for St. Louis is tied up in East St. Louis, and it was considered that it was intended for exhibition in the Dairy Hall at the St. Louis Fair. Among the exhibits thus prevented was that of H. McK. Wilson & Co. of this city, who usually make a large display of Sharps separators and other dairy goods.

THE VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY were fortunate in shipping a sample separator, the "U. S.," by express, so that their representative, Mr. Van Camp, was able to make a show and do effective work. Their main exhibit, however, did not show up in time to be installed.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY were, as usual, on hand with a display of separators. Their representative, Mr. R. H. Pethebridge, had his space freely and tastefully decorated, making their exhibit one of the most attractive in the building.

THE FRICK COMPANY'S refrigerating machine, which, as a working exhibit, was used to cool the butter cases, was the center of much interest. And it certainly was interesting to all visitors to watch the operation of a machine which with the aid of a supply of ammonia gas, conveyed from the machine by pipes across the hall to the glass-fronted butter room, produce in this room a temperature so low that the pipes quickly become thickly coated with frost. An added novelty to many was the electric motor by which electricity was used as the motive power for operating the ice machine.

THE WATKINS BUTTER DISPLAY.—One of the prettiest displays was that made of butter by Mr. A. J. Watkins of Lawrence, Mo. In a large separate case in which there was a coil of pipes connected with the ice machine, were placed 250 pounds of butter, all in pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper, on which appeared Mr. Watkins' name, brand and name of firm for whom the butter was made, Guernsey & Murray, grocers, of Kansas City.

Through the fault of the express company that handled Mr. Watkins' shipment, his butter failed to arrive in time to compete for premiums, but Superintendent Chubbuck had his entries scored, and it was found that by this score Mr. W. would have been awarded first premium in ten-pound dairy class, and first in five-pound print class. In fact, his butter was only 1/2 points below the highest scoring package of butter at the Fair, all of which speaks well for the quality of Mr. Watkins' butter. And he surely is to be highly commended for the enterprise he shows in an effort to prove that butter of the highest quality can be and is made in Missouri.

THE MISSOURI DAIRY MEETING

To Be Held at Palmyra, November 7-9.

That the citizens of Palmyra, Mo., are interested in the coming meeting of the Missouri State Dairy Association to be held November 7-9, 1901, and are doing all that can be done to make the meeting a great success is evident by the following report:

Pursuant to a call issued by Mayor J. W. Owsley, a citizen meeting was held at the City Hall Monday night, October 7, for the purpose of arranging for the entertainment of the State Dairy Association, to be held in this city next month.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Owsley, who stated its object.

On motion Mr. Owsley was made permanent chairman of the meeting, and F. H. Sosey, secretary.

The meeting of the State Dairy Association was discussed by various gentlemen, and its importance fully explained. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that Palmyra must put forth her best efforts to properly handle this meeting, and this will undoubtedly be done.

On motion the chairman appointed the following nominating committee to select members for the various committees deemed necessary: J. W. Settles, Geo. B. Saffarans, W. N. Bates, J. M. Sosey, W. B. Markell, Judge Thos. W. Hawkins, H. P. Smith. By terms of the motion the chairman was a member of this meeting. The committee retired and prepared the following report:

Committee on Arrangements—Geo. V. Saffarans, W. N. Bates, Jacob Rohrer, C. L. Jackson, Jas. H. Settles, C. A. Deering, Granville S. Keller, L. F. Nofsinger, A. J. Miller.

On Advertising—F. H. Sosey, J. R. Taylor, J. M. Sosey, H. E. Kohler, John C. Drescher, J. A. Kennedy, H. P. Smith.

On Program and Entertainment—E. W. Smith, E. L. Doherty, Luther McKay, F. W. Lane, J. H. Settles, E. L. Buckwalter, C. W. Brunson.

Committee on Speakers—John W. Boulware, H. C. Heather, Thos. W. Hawkins. Reception Committee—M. F. Drummond, J. W. Sweeney, J. C. B. Thomas, Bert Settles, J. N. Nichols, B. F. Moore, John H. Bross, R. I. Winn, John J. Suter, Winchester Cook, W. G. Miller, Julius Stuhlman, A. Berghofer, D. A. Schaulholzer, Ham Markell, J. H. Kelley, B. F. Glahn, Jno. A. Miller, L. E. Fraser.

On motion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business to transact the meeting adjourned until next Monday night, when further arrangements will be made. SPECTATOR.

RAILROAD RATE.—A railroad rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip will be made by all Missouri roads on account of the convention.

This is not on the certificate plan, but is an open one and one-third rate, so that one can buy a round trip ticket at his starting point to Palmyra at the rate named. This insures to each and every individual who purchases a ticket the reduction in rate, and there will be no trouble with getting certificates and depending on a certain number being presented.

After Abortion. Cows should be injected with Hood Breeding Powder. Used in connection with Hood Farm Abortion Cure it is the best means of preventing abortion.

Two sizes each, \$1 and \$2.50. To any railroad or express point in U. S., 25 cents additional. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

sent at the convention to entitle the holder to the reduced rate. Tickets will be on sale November 5 and 6.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On Monday eve, September 30, the last load of corn was elevated in our silos, and we drew a long breath of relief. Four hundred tons of first-class ensilage insure our herd of Jerseys 12 months of feed, regardless of pastures. My boys are feeding the milch cows from a small silo and will continue to do so till such time as we put the entire herd on ensilage feed, when we will open the 250-ton silo, leaving the small silo for the winter feed. In footing up our labor account in filling silos, we find that we have not increased cost, but rather increased it.

We account for this in part because of the light yield of corn and increased distance to haul. The labor account is \$172.00, board for men \$12, coal \$8, and twine \$16.25, making a total of \$206.25, a fraction over 50¢ per ton. The 12 acres of sorghum gave us a surprise in yield. Counting bundles in rows and weighing, several of them, we found the yield per acre was over 17 tons. Pretty good for an off year, we think.

To live and learn is our aim, and this fall we have found something superior to the truck chute for delivering cornage around in silos. Having an old smokestack on hand, it occurred to my boys that it would be a pretty good thing to attach to the funnel on end of carrier, and on trying it they found it just the thing. They now have it hung on outside of silo in cow stable to deliver ensilage in cart.

At the Palmyra meeting there should be a full report of users of silos in Missouri—style of buildings, cost of same and results obtained from feeding ensilage. To those who are not satisfied with results I would suggest, either report in person or send in a letter stating the causes of dissatisfaction, there will be many farmers present, no doubt, who can show the right way. The suggestion of Mr. Pethebridge is a good one. But the samples would keep better if placed in two quart jars with covers well screwed down. I will try and send in a sample of sorghum and corn ensilage. I am sure silo owners will gladly furnish samples without premiums being offered. They will be well paid in having the quality of their silage and the way of bettering quality pointed out.

The suggestions offered for the dairy meeting are all good, but as the meeting is limited for time, and all of the questions are good, it will mean cutting many of them short, especially in discussion, and discussion is usually of more value as an educator than the papers read.

The health of the hogs throughout the corn belt this fall supports my claims that corn kills more hogs than cholera. I have been a believer in this for some years. In my institute work, the farmers have not been willing to accept this statement, but if one will look up the matter he will find that years of high priced corn are quite free of cholera among the herds.

We are pleased to see all over our state fields of corn set in neat shocks. This is as it should be every year. An acre of good corn in the shock is worth fully as much as one ton of the best timothy hay, and for my part I would not swap. There have been several large shredding machines bought by people in our county, who will shred the farmers' crops, leaving the corn at same time. This is as it should be, providing the fodder is in the proper condition, which is thoroughly dry, not the blades alone, but the pith as well. It is not safe in this part of Illinois to do any shredding before the first of November. Then the fodder should be placed under a good roof. We of Cedar Hill have over 200 large sheds to treat in this way. "BUFF JERSEY." Warren Co., Ill.

DO MISSOURI DAIRYMEN HAVE TO BE SHOWN?

Editor RURAL WORLD: Hurrah for the dairy and creamery men of Missouri! "Poor old drouth-stricken, sun-blistered Missouri!" Her record at the great Pan-American Exposition is one to be proud of, crowding for first honors all the great dairy states. In slang parlance, Missourians have to be shown, but it seems to me we are doing a little of the showing in the butter line.

If we can make such a record in such a year as the present, when the cows had to get their living from weeds, hedge hedges and with hedges, with corn water and it in scant supply, surely there is a great future before us in the dairy line.

While our buttermakers have been well represented, our cheese has been conspicuous by its absence. In this neck of the woods the cheese makers' road has been a rocky one, with no first quality cheese, until the present time. I hope we can have the cheese part of the dairy business brought out more fully at our coming dairy convention than it has been heretofore. Can we not have a paper from some practical up-to-date cheese maker, like Mr. Haldiman, or others whose names I do not now recall.

While on this subject of the convention, let me say, let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, whether members of the Association or not. Let every one who possibly can, if at all interested in dairying, either present or prospective go to Palmyra, and go determined to do or say something, if no more than to ask all the questions one can think of. In this, the most trying year for farmers we have ever had, the dairyman has been head and shoulders above the corn and hog man, or cattle feeder. Several have said to me, if it were not for my cows we would not have a dollar coming in, and no prospect for any till another crop is raised.

We have plenty of feed to take the cows through the winter. Our sorghum sowed the second day of August, now matured land, stands from waist to shoulder high, and 25 acres of corn on same kind of land will make 30 to 35 bushels of good corn. Part of this was not touched after it was planted, except to cut out the weeds with a hoe once. One point in favor of the old cow.

Cass Co., Mo. W. A. STEVENS.

MODEL DAIRY NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition one of the noticeable features is the manner in which the Holsteins have maintained their large flow of milk. They have, in fact, shown the latest inclination to decrease as the season advances of any breed in the stable. A study of the ration fed to these cows will in a measure account for these results. At the time green feed was first furnished, the herdman in charge of these cattle

BUTTER AND CHEESE AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Below we give the entries and detailed scores on butter and cheese at the St. Louis Fair, held last week. Of the nine entries of dairy butter in packages three were from Illinois and six from Missouri. The first premium went to Wm. Plummer of Grace, Carroll Co., Mo., on a score of 96; second to A. C. Heins of Corder, Lafayette Co., Mo., on a score of 94, and the third to J. F. Bruns, Concordia, Mo., whose score was 92%. In the five-pound print class, the first premium went to the Sweet Springs, Mo., Creamery on a score of 96%; second to Nathan King, Deer Park, Mo., score 95%, and third to the Neoga, Ill., creamery, score 94%. In the creamery class Missouri won

DAIRY BUTTER—TEN-POUND PACKAGES.

Name and Postoffice.	Flavor.	Texture.	Color.	Salt.	Package.	Total.
Duensing, F. W., Derinda, Ill.	30	30	10	10	5	90
Plummer, Wm., Grace, Mo.	36	29	10	10	5	90
King, Nathan, Deer Park, Mo.	36	30	9	10	5	89
Cobb, E. N., Monmouth, Ill.	36	30	9	10	5	91
Beals, I., Etina, Ill.	37	30	9	10	4	90
Bruno, J. F., Concordia, Mo.	37	29	8	10	5	89
Erwin, J. L., Steedman, Mo.	37	29	8	10	4	88
Shattuck, A. J., Lawson, Mo.	37	29	8	10	4	88
Heins, A. C., Corder, Mo.	40	29	9	10	5	94

POUND PRINT BUTTER.

Plummer, Wm., Grace, Mo.	30	30	10	10	4	91
Stevens, C. S., Garden City, Mo.	36	29	10	10	5	90
King, Nathan, Deer Park, Mo.	41	29	10	10	4	94
Concordia Creamery Co., Concordia, Mo.	42	29	10	10	5	94
Neoga Creamery Co., Neoga, Ill.	42	29	10	10	5	91
Cobb, E. N., Monmouth, Ill.	37	29	10	10	4	91
Dille, W. S., Holden, Mo.	38	29	9	10	4	91
Sweet Springs Cream., Sweet Springs, Mo.	41	30	9	10	5	95

CREAMERY BUTTER—TEN-POUND PACKAGE.

Gibbons, W. H., Irving, Ill.	42	30	9	10	5	96
Anderson, N. E., Noreland, Min.	41	30	9	10	5	95
Dille, W. S., Holden, Mo.	37	29	10	10	5	91
Brady-Meriden Co., Kansas City, Mo.	42	30	10	10	5	97
Larson, A. M., Kansas City, Mo.	42	30	10	10	5	94
Stevens, C. S., Garden City, Mo.	42	30	10	10	5	94
Neoga Creamery Co., Neoga, Ill.	39	30	10	10	5	94
Schuyler Creamery Co., Schuyler, Neb.	40	30	10	10	5	96
Corning Creamery Co., Corning, Mo.	42	30	10	10	5	96
Concordia Creamery Co., Concordia, Mo.	42	30	9	10	5	96
Miller, M., Concordia, Mo.	39	30	10	10	5	94
Corder Creamery Co., Corder, Mo.	37	30	10	10	5	92
Corder Creamery Co., Alma, Mo.	40	30	10	10	5	93
Sweet Springs Crty. Co., Sweet Springs, Mo.	40	29	9	10	5	93
Mallory, Grant, Freeport, Ill.	39	29	10	10	5	90

CHEDDAR CHEESE.

Name and Postoffice.	Flavor.	Texture.	Color.	Salt.	Package.	Total.
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	33	29	11	8	10	91
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	33	29	11	8	9	90
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	36	29	11	8	10	94
Heimer, A. E., Evans Mills, N. Y.	36	29	11	8	10	94
Hall, E. I., Union, Ia.	36	29	11	8	10	94

SWISS CHEESE.

Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	37	28	12	8	10	95
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	36	28	12	8	10	94
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	38	28	12	8	10	97
Gerber, Ulrich, California, Mo.	38	28	12	8	10	97

YOUNG AMERICAN.

Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	38	28	11	8	10	92
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	38	27	11	8	10	93
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	34	25	12	8	10	89
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	36	29	11	8	9	93
Haldiman, Chas., California, Mo.	38	28	10	8	10	90
Heimer, A. E., Evans Mills, N. Y.	38	27	11	8	10	94
Hall, E. I., Union, Ia.	37	27	10	8	10	92

THE COW TEST.

REPORT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN MODEL DAIRY FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1901.

Breed.	Milk in lbs.	Am't. of Butter.	Value at 25¢.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
French Canadian	781.5	88.25	8.57	4.2	\$4.44
Dutch Belted	822.3	90.6	8.91	4.3	4.67
Ayrshires	1058.1	49.12	12.28	5.44	7.47
Jerseys	896.6	52.54	13.21	5.74	7.47
Shorthorns	1012.1	48.32	12.08	6.25	5.83
Guernseys	786.6	49.62	12.41	5.32	7.09
Holsteins	1356.7	57.42	14.35	6.77	7.53
Polled Jerseys	638.7	38.18	9.58	4.24	5.29
Red Polls	867.4	44.16	11.04	5.21	5.83
Brown Swiss	986.9	46.02	11.50	5.69	5.81

out hay entirely out of his rations and also reduced very materially his grain feed, making the bulk of the Holstein ration from green feed. Now, when the time has come that no green feed is given and dependence must be had on silage, by returning to the amount of grain that he fed in the beginning of the season, he has been able not only to keep up the flow of milk, but to advance his herd above the position that they occupied during the summer, thus again demonstrating the fact that excessive grain feeding for a long period is not always conducive to profit or production, particularly in combination with green forage crops.

GLUTEN FEED.—In a former column we mentioned the fact that a reduction in the amount of gluten fed, and a tendency to harden the butter. While the facts are exactly as stated, we do not wish to give the impression that gluten feed is not a good one for dairymen to use. Experiments over an extended period go to show that there is no one kind of feed that will produce as much milk, but, as with all foods, some judgment must be shown, and while for the reason stated it is not wise to feed an undue amount of gluten in summer when the butter is inclined to be soft.

In the winter, when the tendency of the butter is to be hard, it very often produces just the effect desired—that of making it easier to handle. This is particularly true when large amounts of dry corn fodder or timothy hay are fed to the cows.

Farmers that keep cows largely for the milk and butter fat they get from them should encourage the keeping in their neighborhoods of first-class dairy bulls. That more animals of this kind are not available is largely due to the fact that the cheap bulls drive out the good ones. We have known cases where the farmers really felt aggrieved because the owner of a really good animal charged more for his services than did the owner of some scrub. You cannot expect to get something from nothing, and after the cost of service it does not cost any more to raise the calf, and she will mature into a cow that will many times repay you for extra first cost.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 35c.

first and second, A. M. Lalson, butter maker of the Brady-Meriden Creamery Co., Kansas City, scoring 97%—the highest score on butter at the Fair—and Concordia Mo., Creamery Co. second, with a score of 96%. The third premium went to W. H. Gibbons of the Irving, Ill., creamery.

On cheddar cheese Chas. Haldiman, California, Mo., was awarded first and second premiums, and E. I. Hall, Union, Ia., the third. On Young America, California, Mo., won first and third, and A. E. Heimer, Evans Mills, N. Y., the second. In the Swiss class Ulrich Gerber, California, Mo., got the highest score, and the highest on cheese at the Fair—and Chas. Haldiman the second and third.

MARK W. WOOD.
McCune Station, Mo.
DAIRY CATTLE AWARDS
At the Illinois State Fair.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Bull 3 years old or over—First to Missouri Chief 2853, owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; second to Jewel of Home Farm 2434, owned by W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Ia.; third to Emerald Sir Clothilde 2828, owned by Easthope & Biery, Niles, O.

Bull 2 and under 3 years old—First to Barnardo's Tula de Kol 2876, owned by Easthope & Biery.

Bull 1 and under 2 years old—First to Prince of Homeland 2874, owned by Easthope & Biery; second to Barnardo Clothilde Artist 2878, owned by Easthope & Biery; third to Sir Abbe Kirk Parthenes, owned by M. E. Moore.

Bull under 1 year old—First to Uneda Jewel 2862, owned by W. B. Barney & Co.; second to Barnardo Clothilde Statesman 2877, owned by Easthope & Biery; third to De Kol Pretey Artist 2823, owned by Easthope & Biery.

Cow 3 years old or over—First to Clothilde Fancy 3703, owned by Easthope & Biery; second to Tritonia Silene 3704, owned by M. E. Moore; third to Belle of Sheldahl Born 4502, owned by Easthope & Biery.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years old—First to Colantha Florence Herbert 24 4699, owned by W. B. Barney & Co.; second to Barnardo Clothilde Ruth 2845, owned by Easthope & Biery; third to Lady Josephine Aggie de Kol 3244, owned by W. B. Barney & Co.

Heifer 1 and under 2 years old—First to Lady Jose 53073, owned by M. E. Moore; second to Young Jessie's Aggie 21 53377, owned by W. B. Barney & Co.; third to Barnardo Clothilde Fancy 5625, owned by Easthope & Biery.

Heifer under 1 year old—First to Barnardo Clothilde Countess 5672, owned by Easthope & Biery; second to Carlotta Gerber 5624, owned by M. E. Moore; third to W. B. Barney & Co.

Breeders' young herd—First to Easthope & Biery; second to W. B. Barney & Co.; third to M. E. Moore.

Get of one sire—First to Easthope & Biery; second to W. B. Barney & Co.; third to M. E. Moore.

Champion—Bull 2 years old or over—Premium to Barnardo's Tula de Kol 2876, owned by Easthope & Biery.

Bull under 2 years old—Premium to Prince of Homeland 2874, Easthope & Biery.

Cow 2 years old or over—Premium to Clothilde Fancy 3703, Easthope & Biery.

Heifer under 2 years old—Premium to Carlotta Lady Jose 53672, owned by M. E. Moore.

JERSEY CATTLE.
Bull 3 years old or over—First to King of Arden 5805, owned by Arden Herd, Joliet, Ill.; second to Goumon Mon Plasir 5896, owned by Arden Herd; third to Emonon, owned by J. E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind.

Bull 2 and under 3 years old—First to animal owned by J. E. Robbins; second to Caesar of Arden 5843, owned by Arden Herd.

Bull 1 and under 2 years old—First to Templar's Golden Lad 6102, owned by Arden Herd; second to J. E. Robbins; third to J. E. Robbins.

Bull under 1 year—First to Flying Fox Imp. 6041, owned by Arden Herd; second to animal owned by J. E. Robbins.

Cow 3 years old or over—First to animal owned by J. E. Robbins; second to Socoonie 34 11422, owned by Arden Herd; third to Surprise Arden 15196, owned by Arden Herd.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years old—First to King of Arden's Princess 15735, owned by Arden Herd; second and third to animals owned by J. E. Robbins.

Heifer 1 and under 2 years old—First to Miss Eyre 2d's Minnette 15616, owned by Arden Herd; second to animals shown by J. E. Robbins.

Heifer under 1 year old—First to Flying Fox Duchess 3608, owned by Arden Herd; second to animals owned by J. E. Robbins; third to Flying Fox Pretty Lady 15807, owned by Arden Herd.

Live Stock

DATE CLAIMS FOR LIVE STOCK SALES.

Oct. 25—National Galloway sale at Kansas City, under the auspices of the American Galloway Breeders' Association. Douglas, Ill., Shorthorns.

Nov. 5—B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., and W. T. H. R. Clay, Plattsmouth, Mo., at Kansas City, Shorthorns.

Nov. 5, 1901—Combination sale Shorthorn Cattle, Sturgeon, Mo. J. J. Littrell, J. P. Keith and E. S. Stewart, Sturgeon, Mo., and J. H. Cottingham, of Clark, Mo.

Nov. 11-13—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo., and D. L. Dowdy & Co., Arlington, Kas., at Kansas City, Mo. Shorthorns.

Nov. 14-15—Sale of Berkshire and Jersey cattle, Blount Farm Annual, Blountmore, N. C.

Nov. 15, 1901—J. A. Novinger & Son, Shorthorns, Kirksville, Mo.

Dec. 10, 11, 12 and 13—Kirk B. Armour and Jas. A. Funkhouser, at Kansas City, Hereford cattle.

Dec. 12—C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., at South Omaha, Shorthorns.

Dec. 12-13, 1901—Gudgell & Simpson, C. A. Stannard and Scott & March, Herefords, at Fort Worth, Tex.

January 22 to Feb. 1, 1902—Bohman's annual Cattle Sale, at Kansas City.

Jan. 14, 15 and 16—Cornish & Patten, Osborn, Mo., and others, at Kansas City, Hereford cattle.

Feb. 11-12, 1902—Redhead Anisty, Boyles and others, at South Omaha, Neb. Hereford cattle.

March 6-7—J. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; J. P. Frather, Williams, Ill.; E. P. Frather & Son, Springfield, Ill.; C. B. Dustin & Son, Summer Hill, Ill.; T. J. Wornall, Moberly, Mo., and others, at Chicago, Ill. Shorthorns.

March 11—W. P. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa, Shorthorns.

June 12—C. C. McLane, Danville, Ind., at Indianapolis, Double Standard Polled Durham.

The "National Hereford Exchange" under management of T. F. B. Botham, as follows:

Nov. 20-22, 1901—East St. Louis.

Nov. 23-25, 1901—Chicago.

April 23-24, 1902—Kansas City.

May 27-29, 1902—Omaha.

June 24-26, 1902—Chicago.

POLAND CHINAS

Oct. 17, 18, 19—American Polangora Goat Show and Sale, W. T. McIntire, So. Manager, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 21—G. E. Leslie, Memphis, Mo.

Oct. 21—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

Oct. 22—J. T. Robinson, Bates City, Mo.

Oct. 22—W. H. Schor, Rockport, Mo.

Oct. 22—W. N. Winn & Son, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 22—T. H. Martin, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 22—C. E. Fugue, Findlay, Ill.

Nov. 4—J. W. Williams, Cisco, Ill.

Nov. 5—H. C. Miles, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 5—C. Brown, Heyworth, Ill.

Nov. 7—D. J. Walters, Kunkler, Ill.

Nov. 12—W. T. Loveland, Glasgow City, Ill.

Nov. 12—E. G. Woodbury, Danville, Ill.

Nov. 12—H. H. Wane, Douglas, Ill.

Nov. 14—E. J. Johnson, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Nov. 15—W. J. McKibben, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Nov. 15—Victor Wiley, Fuller, Ill.

Nov. 20—H. G. Davis, Woodland, Ill.

Nov. 22—J. F. Fink, Herborn, Ill.

Oct. 25—Kansas City, Galloway sale.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Dec. 2-6—International sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

Feb. 4-6—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

April 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Kansas City.

June 10-11—Combination sale, W. C. McGavock, mgr., Chicago.

NATIONAL SHORTHORN SHOWS AND SALES.

Oct. 16-15—Kansas City, Mo.; Messrs. B. B. and H. T. Grooms of Staked Plains Farm of Panhandle, Tex.

Nov. 7—At Sturgeon, Mo.; by Messrs. J. J. Littrell, Dr. J. F. Keith, E. S. Stewart, all of Sturgeon, and J. H. Cottingham of Clark, Mo.

Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 6-6—Chicago.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SHOWS.

Oct. 16-15—Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 2-7—Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL HEREFORD SALES.

Oct. 25-26—Kansas City, Mo.

Dec. 2-4—Chicago.

ANIMAL BREEDING.

This is the title of a work by Prof. Thomas Shaw, which has recently been received at this office. Progressive stock breeders are fully conscious of the careful investigations and close study that Prof. Shaw has been pursuing for years in this line. He is regarded as eminently proficient to give the best and latest information. A cursory examination of "Animal Breeding" will convince the reader that the author has handled a difficult and complex subject in a way that brings it down to the level of the common understanding of everyone. A careful reading will impress one still more with the value of this work. The breadth of this work is shown in the way to whom it is dedicated. Prof. Shaw says: "To my brethren, the teachers of animal husbandry, to the students of the Agricultural Colleges, and to all interested in the growing of live stock in the United States, this work is most respectfully dedicated by the author." And this broadness of spirit and adaptation of the work to those dedicated is fully exemplified by the titles of the 30 chapters of the book, which are as follows:

Breeding live stock, a standard of excellence, the law that like produces like, the law of principle of variation, the law of atavism, heredity of normal, abnormal and acquired characters, heredity of disease, the law of correlation, propinquity, in-and-in breeding, line breeding, fecundity, the relative influence of parents, the influence of a previous impregnation, intra-uterine influences, influences that affect the determination of sex, nutrition, quality in live stock, the cost and influences which affect it, the influence of artificial conditions, early maturity, pedigree, animal form as an index to qualities, selection, cross breeding, improvement through grading, forming new breeds, the influence of environment, castration and spaying, mating animals.

When farmers are considering the books to add to the home library, let "Animal Breeding" be found among those selected. Published by Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, post-paid, \$1.50.

Give the freaks and side shows the go-by, but keep your eyes wide open for useful lessons.

PATENT GROOVED
Tire Wheels
For Farm Wagons
Any size to fit any wheel.
MADE ONLY BY THE
HAYANA METAL WHEEL CO.
HAYANA, ILL.
We are the largest manufacturers of steel wheels and low down trucks in the U. S.
Write for Price.

KANSAS CITY SHOW AND SALE.

The outlook for the Kansas City Show and Sale is very promising. Nearly 200 entries for the show have been received, representing 30 exhibitors.

Sale catalogs are now being sent out and will be mailed to all applicants. The cattle offered in this sale are an excellent lot, being taken from the herds of such well-known and thoroughly reliable breeders as N. P. Clarke, G. M. Casey, H. C. Duncan, Hanna & Co., Geo. Bothwell, H. R. V. T. Clay, T. K. Tomson & Sons, W. P. Harned, Powell Bros., W. A. Forsythe and others. Cattle of choice breeding and rare individual merit will be found in this sale, and breeders wanting an infusion of fresh, rich blood in their herds will do well to attend. Some very superior young bulls will be sold. Shorthorn breeders have come freely to the support and defense of the breed, as evidenced by the splendid sales of this year. Another test of the demand for good Shorthorns was successfully made at Newton, Iowa, Oct. 3, where a splendid lot of cattle sold for the very gratifying average of \$698.50. That future sales will be good there is every reason to believe, and the Association congratulates the breeders of the country on the outlook and invites their attendance at the great show and sale at Kansas City, Oct. 21-25.

B. O. COWAN, Asst. Sec'y.

WORLD'S FAIR LIVE STOCK MEETING.

There was a large and influential delegation of live stock breeders in session at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, October 19, 1901, to consider and plan for the live stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. The gentlemen in attendance represented the seventy-six National Live Stock Breeders' Associations of the United States. In the absence of the chairman, Ex-Gov. Norman J. Colman, who had been unexpectedly called to Texas, the chair was filled by Hon. Charles E. Leonard, President of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Col. Charles F. Mills, for years Secretary of the American Live Stock Association, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Leonard, on assuming the chair, called attention to the magnitude of the live stock industry of the country, and the deep interest taken in the World's Fair at St. Louis by the breeders of improved stock. The proceedings of the meeting of the delegates of the various Live Stock Breeders' Associations of America held in St. Louis, August 30, 1901, was referred to by Mr. Leonard, who stated that this meeting of duly appointed representatives had been called for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a large and comprehensive exhibit at the World's Fair of all the improved breeds of domestic animals.

Hon. N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, President of the National Live Stock Association, was made permanent President of the organization, and Col. Charles F. Mills, Secretary. Hon. A. P. Grout, President of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, was made Treasurer. The following members of the Committee and the Association or breeds they represent, were in attendance personally or by proxy, in addition to the above: Frank Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio; President American Hereford Breeders' Association, represented in proxy by Charles R. Thomas, Kansas City, Secretary of said Association; C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., Secretary of the American Yorkshire Breeders' Association; Geo. F. Weston, Biltmore, N. C., of the American Perseley Cattle Club; R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis., Vice-President of the American Cyclopedia Association; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, President of the American Berkshire Association; W. L. Addy, Parnell City, Mo., National Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association; Frank Harding, Waukegan, Wis., American Cotswold Sheep Breeders' Association; J. G. Massey, Fort Logan, Colo., President of the Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, Dean Iowa Agricultural College; Col. W. M. Leggett, St. Anthony Park, Minn., President of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, and W. E. Shaw, Chicago, General Manager International Live Stock Show.

Mr. Robert Aull, Secretary of the Committee of Agriculture, St. Louis World's Fair, was invited to address the meeting. He responded as follows:

"With reference to the unavoidable absence from the city of both President Francis and Mr. Paul Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, it becomes my pleasant duty to welcome your body to the city, which I do most heartily. In contemplation of the live stock exhibit, which has been determined upon for the World's Fair of 1903, one gathers confidence and strength in looking upon the characteristic and distinguished association which is to co-operate with the committee in a common mission—that of producing the most magnificent live stock exhibit ever known. In this undertaking no sectional lines must be drawn. It is not alone of this city, or this State, or of the Louisiana Purchase States, or even of America, but it is to be an exhibition of a distinctly international character, in which the world will be invited to cooperate. The Committee on Agriculture will give careful consideration to such recommendations as you may choose."

The meeting then proceeded to the election of an Executive Committee to represent the several breeds and interests concerned as follows: Beef cattle, Charles E. Leonard; dairy cattle, Geo. F. Weston; draft horses, R. B. Ogilvie; light horses, Norman J. Colman; jacks, mules, J. L. Jones; swine, N. H. Gentry; sheep, Frank Harding; poultry, J. A. Lelan; agricultural colleges, W. M. Leggett; at large, W. E. Skinner.

The President, Secretary and Treasurer were made part of the Executive Committee. Addresses were then made on the scope and character of the live stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair by W. E. Skinner, Geo. F. Weston, C. F. Curtiss, W. M. Leggett, N. H. Gentry, A. P. Grout, C. E. Leonard and others.

A motion was adopted requesting the President and Secretary to prepare and distribute a circular setting forth the importance of making the live stock exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair the largest and best ever held.

A motion was also adopted, asking the managers of the World's Fair to provide a fund for cash prizes for the live stock exhibit of not less than \$500,000. The Executive Committee was instructed to take steps to secure an additional \$500,000 for the live stock exhibit. The President was authorized to appoint a man of influence and ability to attend the annual meeting of all the National Live Stock Breeders' Associations of America and to secure liberal appropriations for cash prizes for the various breeds represented by the respective organizations.

Hon. John S. Springer, of Denver, was

President of the National Live Stock Breeders' Association, and J. G. Massey, of Fort Logan, Colo., were appointed a committee to interest the live stock men of the country other than the breeders of recorded stock in the live stock exhibit of the World's Fair at St. Louis. Mr. Leonard, the President of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; E. G. Rust, Manager Kansas City Stock Yards, and C. S. Jones, Manager of the Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Ill., were appointed a committee to interest the stock yards officials of the country in providing funds for an exhibit of meat stock on foot at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A committee, consisting of N. P. Clarke, A. P. Grout, Charles E. Leonard and Charles F. Mills, was appointed to confer with the other members of the committee and prepare a preliminary classification of prices for consideration of a meeting to be held December 2, 1901. Mr. Geo. F. Weston, the Superintendent of the Live Stock and Dairy Department of the Charleston Exposition, was invited to address the meeting.

He responded briefly, devoting his remarks largely to the Charleston Exposition. The meeting was in every sense a great success and all present predicted that live stock breeders throughout the world would take a great interest in the St. Louis World's Fair.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I wish to ask you or your readers what is the trouble with the cattle this fall, the trouble being mostly with the cows. They seem to get lame in the fore feet, then become stiff all over. They will eat almost anything but fail off in milk and sometimes die. I have heard of no cause or name for the disease or any remedy. Can you tell the cause and give a remedy?

Butler Co., Kan. A FARMER.

Will those readers who have suffered from a similar disease among their herds report as to their observations and remedies used, and of cure effected? Such reports will help this correspondent seek information and will doubtless aid many farmers.

SHORTHORN COMBINATION SALE.

There will be a combination sale of Shorthorn cattle at Sturgeon, Mo., on Nov. 1, of Scotch and Scotch-topped cattle. The offering is from the herds of J. J. Littrell, B. P. Emmerson, E. S. Stewart, Dr. J. F. Keith and J. H. Cottingham. The entire offering is of good color and breeding and of good quality. There will be bulls suitable to head good herds. All the heifers old enough will be bred, and the cows will either be bred or have calf at foot.

Mr. E. S. Stewart of Sturgeon is secretary. You should address him for a catalogue. If you want some good Shorthorns that have been regular breeders and good producers, either Scotch or Scotch-topped, attend this sale and get them at your own price. Don't forget the date and place.

STOCK NOTES.

FANCY PRICES FOR CATTLE.—Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 4.—Robert Ginn, vice-president of the Mattoon State Savings Bank, has sold to the American Polangora Goat Show and Sale, W. T. McIntire, So. Manager, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., a pair of Polled Angus cattle, which brought the unprecedented price of \$6.50 per hundred weight as they grazed in the field. Mr. Hunter shipped the cattle to the National Live Stock Association Show at Pittsburgh, Pa., and hopes to carry off first premium in the Polled Angus class.

THE HEREFORD PEOPLE are confidently expecting a record-breaking sale during the week of the American Royal Cattle Show and Sales at Kansas City, October 21 to 26. The uniform high quality of the sale cattle, their generally desirable ages and the large number of breeders represented, make this sale, together, an occasion that should not be missed. Herefords will be sold Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, October 22, 23 and 24. Write C. R. Thomas, Secretary, for a catalog if you have not yet received one.

THE RAILROAD RATES for visitors to the American Royal Cattle Show and Sales at Kansas City, October 21 to 26, have at last been settled, and we are glad to announce that they are very satisfactory. From points within 200 miles of Kansas City the rate will be one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets to be on sale from the 15th to the 20th of October. From points outside the 200-mile rate the rate will be one fare plus \$2 for the round trip. Tickets to be on sale from the 19th to the 23d of October and good for return until the 25th. This undoubtedly means many additional visitors for this great event.

SMEAR TO KEEP FLIES OFF CATTLE.

Will you kindly print in your next issue a good recipe for a smear for keeping flies off cattle.

There is no trustworthy remedy known to me, and, in common with most readers of the "R. & S.," I should be very glad of any information. There is a fortune awaiting the man who can provide a cheap, clean, and effectual remedy for keeping flies off horses. A decoction of boiled walnut leaves answers for a short time. Train oil, with a dash of paraffin or oil of tar diluted with any common oil, also keeps flies at bay for a while. So does carbolic oil, in almost any proportion, but they are none of them lasting enough, or cheap enough, for practical consumption, although serving on a very hot day, when perhaps one has to drive cattle, or the gadfly is particularly troublesome. Yet, in London (Eng.) Farmer and Stockman.

AWARDS AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Bull, three years old or over—First, D. Bradfute & Son, Cedarville, Ohio; second, to W. A. McHenry, of Denison, Ia.

Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Edwin Reynolds & Son, Prophetstown, Ill. No other awards.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, McHenry; second by same; third by Reynolds & Son.

Bull, under 1 year—First, Bradfute & Son; second, to Reynolds & Son; third to same.

Cow, 3 years and over—First, McHenry; second, by Bradfute & Son; third went to Reynolds & Son.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, McHenry; second to same; third to Reynolds & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year—First, McHenry; second to same; third to Reynolds & Son.

Aberdeen-Angus—Aged Herd—First, McHenry; second, Bradfute & Son; third to Reynolds & Son.

Aberdeen-Angus—Breeders Young Herd

—First, McHenry; second, Reynolds & Son; third, Bradfute & Son.

Aberdeen-Angus—Get of one sire—First, McHenry; second, Reynolds & Son; third, by Bradfute & Son.

Champion bull—2 years or over—Bradfute & Son.

Champion bull—under 2 years—by McHenry.

Champion cow—2 years or over—McHenry.

HEREFORD BEEF BREED.—Bull, 2 years old and under 2—First, O. Harris, of Harris, Mo. No second or third.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Harris; second, same.

Best cow, 3 years or over—First, Harris.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, Harris.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Harris; second, same.

Heifer, under 1 year—First was taken by Harris and the second went to same.

Hereford aged herd—The first was captured by Harris. No second or third.

Hereford breeders young herd—First, Harris.

Get of one sire—First, Harris.

Produce of one cow—First, Harris.

Champion bull, 2 years or over—Harris.

Champion bull, under 2 years—Harris.

Champion cow, 2 years or over—Harris.

Junior champion heifer, under 2 years—Harris.

SHORTHORNS.—Best bull, 3 years and over—First, Geo. Harding & Sons, of Waukegan, Wis.; second went to G. G. Robbins & Sons, of Horace, Ind.

Bull, 2 years and under 3—First, Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo. No second or third.

Bull, 1 year and under 2—First, Bothwell; second, same; third to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo.

Bull, under 1 year—First, Harding & Sons; second, Gentry; third, Harding & Sons.

Cow, 3 years and over—First, Harding & Sons, and the second to Robbins & Sons.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3—First, Robbins & Sons; second, Harding & Sons; third, Bothwell.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2—First, Robbins & Sons; second, Harding & Sons; third to same.

Heifer, under 1 year—First, Robbins & Sons; second, Harding & Sons.

Shorthorn—Breeders' young herd—The blue ribbon was taken by Robbins & Sons, and the red by Bothwell.

Shorthorn—Get of one sire—First, Bothwell; second, Robbins & Sons.

Shorthorn—Produce of one cow—First, Harding & Sons; second, Bothwell.

Shorthorn champion—Champion bull, 2 years or over—Harding & Sons.

Champion bull, under 2 years—Bothwell.

Champion cow, 2 years or over—Robbins & Sons.

Junior champion heifer under 2 years—Robbins & Sons.

THE COWAN SALE.—Don't miss the public sale of the entire herd of Shorthorns owned by B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., which will be held in the Kansas City sale pavilion, Wednesday, November 6, 1901. It will include 55 head of cattle richly bred and good quality. The Cowan herd of Shorthorns is one of the best in the land and now that it is being dispersed (Mr. Cowan is assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and located at Springfield, Ill.), an opportunity to get foundation stock of unsurpassed breeding and quality is offered. In the offering will be such cows as Mysie 50th out of Mysie 45th, a noted prize winner, and sired by Velvetene Prince, a Cruickshank bull of great scale; Poppy Cruickshank, out of Poppy 6th by Victor King 11015, is another good cow; Mary Hamilton, out of Harry B. Greene 4th, by Prince Royal 113305, a W. A. Harris bred bull that has a reputation as a prize winner, and lots more good ones.

Shorthorn Cattle AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS Bred and for sale by H. A. BARBER, WINDSOR, MO.

RAVENSWOOD HERD SHORTHORNS. 125 head in herd. 20 bulls for sale from 6 to 16 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Herd headed by (Lavender Viscount 124755), the champion Shorthorn bull of the year at Chicago, 1900.

ED. PATTERSON, Manager, Bell Air, Mo. and telephone station, Bunceton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshires, Hogs, Angus, Goshals, Light Brahmas and Golden Seabright chickens. Stock and eggs for sale. Call on or address J. J. LITTELL, Sturgeon, Mo.

Hereford Cattle! 30 bull, and 50 heifers for sale, all registered choice bred. Call on or address N. E. MOSHER & SON, Salisbury, Mo.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION On the 31st inst. Eleven American Cattle Club Jerseys, Females. For catalogue and particulars address, E. J. SMITH, Atty., Cameron, Mo.

The Best Dishonor. CONVEX DISHONOR. My Master Stock Holder and calf dishonors are equally good. All dishonors supplied. GEO. WEBSTER, Christiansburg, Pa.

TEBO LAWN HERD OF SHORTHORNS OWNED BY C. M. CASEY, SHAWNEE MOUND, HENRY COUNTY, MO. Railway Station, Clinton, Mo.

Lines of Breeding.—"The Case Mixture," Cruickshanks and other Scotch cattle, Bates and Kenick Rose of Sharon.

HERD BULLS—Imp. Calypso 135022, bred by Wm. C. D. E. Leonard; Imp. Blythe Victor 140809, bred by W. S. Marr; Admiral Godoy 133972, bred by Col. C. H. Leonard; Victor Baschul 132174, bred by E. R. Crawford & Sons; Victor Abbott, bred by T. J. Wallace & Son, and Scottish Lavender, bred by Hanna & Co.

Address all correspondence to E. M. WILLIAMS, Manager, Shawnee Mound, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle. Scotch, Scotch Topped, Bates and Bates Topped. As good blood as the breed contains. Imp. Nonpareil Victor 13575, Imp. Blackhawk 135334, Grand Victor 135132 and Wm. Duke 1116, 121623, in service and large Scotch and Yorkshire. Young stock for sale. Come and see or address, GEO. BOTHWELL, Nettleton, Mo.

Gentry Bros. Cedar Vale Stock Farm SEDALIA, MO. Grand Duke of Hazelhurst 12544, assisted by Waterloo Duke of Cedar Vale 123906, head our herd of Bates and Bates topped, pure Scotch and Scotch topped cows of the most fashionable families. Stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Parties met at train. Farm two miles out. Telephone No. 30.

SCOTT & MARCH, Breeders of Registered Herefords. YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE. BELTON, MO.

ORTIZ FRUIT FARM, MEXICO. SHORTHORN CATTLE of pure Scotch, Bates and leading American families. BREKERS of leading families of the breed. English Setters and Scotch Terriers that have been winners at leading bench shows of this country. Stock of all kinds for sale. Visitors always welcome. M. B. GUTHRIE, Mexico, Mo.

Public Sale

OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS AT

MACOUPIN CO., FAIR GROUNDS, CARLINVILLE, ILL. THURSDAY OCT. 31, 1901.

Consisting of sixteen bulls, from ten to twenty months old and fourteen yearling and two-year-old heifers. We extend a cordial invitation to all to attend our sale. Come and get some bargains. Catalogue on application.

CHAS. & WALTER DENBY, CARLINVILLE, ILL.

FOR SALE My Registered Hereford Bull, Admiral Dewey No. 3555 Volume XIX, calving May 21st 1902. Fred Hertzog, Fieldon, Jersey Co., Ill.

R. S. WILLIAMS, Liberty, Mo. Breeder of high-class Angus cattle. Zeke 1114, 4053, a grandson of Imp. Emory 13311, and famous Black Monk in service. Choice young bulls and females of the richest breeding and individually first class for sale. All leading families represented.

Camp Creek Herefords Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Call or write, LOUIS WHEATMAN, Truxton, Lincoln Co., Mo.

100 HEAD SHORTHORNS In herd; young stock of both sexes for sale. The Cruickshank bull Duke of Harrison 133,967 at head of herd. W. H. H. Stephens, Bunceton, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshires, Hogs, Cotswolds and Shropshire Sheep. Bulls ready for service. Some choice hogs and 18 hogs for sale at reasonable prices. The pure Scotch bulls Violets Prince 154,447 and Golden Sympathy 151,666 in service. JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo.

CEDAR VIEW AND GROVE HILL SHORTHORNS. Gay Laddie 119,293 at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Call or write, FOWELL BROS., Lee's Summit, Mo.

BEFORE BUYING PIPE Write us for manufacturers prices and name of CARROLL IRON WORKS, 113 Carroll Ave., Chicago.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—Foundation stock was blooded to the breed, and Poland-China hogs of the most approved strains, extra good young stock and hogs for sale; write your wants; visitors welcome; farm adjoining town of K. C. Pa. Scott & M. Ry. W. COOK, S. Greenfield, Mo.

ENGLISH Red Polled Cattle. Pure blooded and extra fine stock. 20 Yearlings selected. L. K. HASELTINE, Dorchester, Greens Co., Mo.

H. W. KERR, BREEDER OF RED POLLED CATTLE Good young bulls for sale. Carlinville, Ill.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA HOGS Bred and for sale by H. A. BARBER, WINDSOR, MO.

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Gentry Bros. Cedar Vale Stock Farm SEDALIA, MO. Grand Duke of

There is no question that inbreeding has in many cases shown beneficial results, but the matter of close relatives has generally been decried. Along this line of the many experiments tried by C. W. Williams has apparently proved successful, as far as the transmission of speed is concerned. It will be remembered a few years ago Mr. Williams tried the experiment of breeding some of the daughters of Allerton, 2:09½, back to their own sire. The first of these to appear in public is the four-year-old filly Lebena. She started at the Maine State Fair and won in straight heats, earning

near future. These conditions, so contrary to the prevailing notion that the demand for this class of horses had been exhausted, will be pleasing news to horse owners of the west and northwest, as the price of ordinary grade stock will naturally be kept up to its present high standard for some years to come.

The seven-year-old stallion Cutting, by Aristides, trotting record 2:10½, obtained in 1909 at Joliet in the fifth heat of a winning race, in which he was driven by the late George West, was burned to death at the farm of his owner, Mr. Peter Vredenburg, located several miles from the city of Springfield, Ill., on last Wednesday.

A SPAVIN
Kingsome, Splint or Curb will reduce the selling price of any horse 50 per cent. You might just as well get full value for your horse. Cure him with

110n dollars during my short but rapid career. You will agree that \$1,000,000 will buy a heap of oats and baled hay, and being in training most of the time I am only given my little old stunt of oats every day. If George Ketcham wanted to make me live up to the pace that Corbett has set, he would buy me a mile a

while a large part is used for grazing though the grass is poor in quality. The country is hilly for the most part, about five-sixths consists of "hata" or high upland fields, where much tea and tobacco are cultivated, the rest being "ta" or rice fields, lower lands, which

hands. With physical qualifications similar to the case of mares, but in some districts, owing to scarcity, a height of about 124 hands is permitted. All these animals must be examined once a year, and when the authorities deem fit; and they are liable to cancellation of certificates whenever they fail to satisfy the

And a dealer must keep a record of his transactions, which may be required at any time, and his license may be cancelled for irregularity. The sales are under the control of the guild, and stallions being held in the autumn, and special intervals, according to the needs of the locality. Any person desiring to bring a horse to market may do so by making application on a prescribed form. A fee of 1 per cent is required by the authorities from both buyer and seller. Trainers also of stud horses must be registered at the guild and 2 per cent of the purchase money paid by the buyer for the registration. A non-member pays a similar fee should he desire to remove an animal from the register. These receipts are divided, as to 80 per cent to two-year-olds also get a feeding stall when they are destined for such use. December notices are published, of guilds desiring a stallion to be sent to the central guild, and make application. The central guild will dispatch an official to examine the mare. The stallion is sent from the central guild, and the expenses incurred by the mares be borne by the local guilds, and the maintenance of man and stallion. Stallions under five years is allowed cover more than two mares a day, older ones more than three. These regulations and treatment prescribed for the mares also. At Kagoshima there now 522 stallions qualified under the regulations, and 218 more which are allowed to serve under older certified

**KENDALL'S
SPAYIN CURE**

Heavy and unnatural enlargements, also all forms of Leucorrhoea yield readily to this remedy. It is certain and sure in the chronic and cured without a blush as it does not blister.

An Infallible Remedy for 20 Years.
Dayton, Texas, Sept. 22nd, 1909.

Dr. R. J. Kendall Co.—Gentlemen:—I have used your Kendall's Spayin Cure for 20 years and have found it infallible remedy. Please mail me your book at once as I have a cold which I am now having trouble with and will.

Yours truly,
L. J. JARVIS.

It works thousands of cures annually. Endorsements like the above are a guarantee of merit. Price, \$1.50 per box. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAYIN CURE, also at Treatise on the Home, the book free, or address

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO. ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



**Soft
Harness**

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using **EUREKA** Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

**EUREKA
Harness Oil**

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere
in cans—all sizes.

Made by **STANDARD OIL CO.**

examiner. Sales, transfers, loss by death or any circumstance of interest for stud purposes must be reported to the central office, and by that guild to the central guild. The examinations are conducted by the managers of the rural and urban guilds conjointly. Horse and cattle dealing requires a license from the police, and a dealer must keep a record of his transactions, which may be required at any time, and his license may be cancelled for any irregularity. The sale of horses under the control of the guilds, regular sales being held in the autumn, and special at intervals, according to the needs of the locality. Any person desiring to bring a horse to market may do so by making application on a prescribed form. A fee of 1 per cent is required by the authorities from both buyer and seller. Transfers of stud rights are made by a document at the guild and 2 per cent of the purchase money paid by the buyer for the registration. A non-member pays a similar fee should he desire to remove an animal from the register. These receipts are divided, as to 80 per cent to purchase stallions when not less five members of a guild apply. The guild may purchase from one-half to one-third of the stallions, and the remainder must be of the prescribed height, of good pedigree, and of not less than 450 lb. The number of mares must be above 100, and before another stallion will be submitted. Two-year-olds also get a feeding suit when they are destined for such use. December notices are published, and stallions requiring a stallion to be sent to the police must be taken to the central guild who then dispatch an official to examine the mares. The stallion is sent from the central guild, and the expenses incurred by the mares to be borne by the local guilds, and the maintenance of man and stallion. Stallion under five years is allowed more than two mares a day, older stallions only one. The regulations and treatment prescribed for the mares also. At Kagoshima there are now 522 stallions qualified under the regulations, and 218 more which are allowed to serve under older certificates.

Home Circle

THE HOME WOMAN.

No clever, brilliant thinker she,
With college record and degree;
She has not known the paths of fame,
The world has never heard her name,
She walks in old, long-trodden ways,
The valleys of the yesterdays.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower—
She seeks no other wand of power
To make home sweet, bring heaven near,
To win a smile and wipe a tear,
And do her duty day by day
In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined,
As round some reverend saint anshined,
And following her the childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still—
God rules the world in good and ill;
Men in her creed are brave and true,
And women pure as peaks of dew,
And life for her is high and grand,
By works and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place
All for the sunshine of her face;
Her very smile a blessing throw,
And hearts are happier where she goes,
A gentle, clear-eyed messenger,
To whisper love—thank God for her!

—L. A. Montgomery.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
FROM SUNNY SLOPE FARM.

When last I was with you—and it seems
such a long while ago—we were all busy
with the pleasing burden of seed time.
The year was young and brilliant with
promise and we talked cheerfully, hope-
fully, looking forward to the fruitage to
come. Nature was busy with paint and
perfume, hanging her matchless gar-
lands on every bough and branch, and on
every hand were life and joy and antici-
pation.

You all know what followed—the cold,
wet spring, the rainless clouds, the brass-
en skies, the awful, desert heat, and
where we had dreamed of fruitage in field
and garden there lay only dust and
death. You know how we watched with
strained eyes for the rain that never
came. "Brazen skies and iron earth!" I
need not tell you of bare fields, burnt up
meadows, empty hay mows, unused
granaries, corn cribs and stack yards.
You know it all.

Sunny Slope has shared in the general
calamity. The "private experiment sta-
tion" has failed utterly—except in expe-
riences. Very little of all that big box
of seeds our friends so kindly filled for
us ever germinated and that which did
most succumbed to the awful dryness.
What still lived looked terribly disheart-
ened. A few bushels of wheat, a few
loads of fodder and our crops were har-
vested. All the roughage has been gathered
and packed under shelter and other
catch crops sowed and planted, but the
earth is dust deep, deep down, and no
vegetation has shown from the sowing.
The sown fields lie like ash heaps. Ap-
ples and peaches were plenty, but poor
in general, and we are carefully hoarding
this year's fruit, which, I think, would
have found its way into the hog pen.

The out way has held out better than
could have been expected, but water has
been exceedingly scarce. We at the
Slope Farm have a fine spring and plenty
of running water for whatever stock
choose to drink, but many farms "went
dry."

When the gude mon left us last April
for the city I was not yet strong from a
severe attack of the grip, but I "shoul-
dered the farm" bravely and did the best
I could, until his return in June, when I
shifted the heaviest burdens upon his
shoulders, trying still to "hoe my end of
the row" until June days ended in that
scorching heat wave. Then I laid down
not only the burden, but myself as well,
and all through those awful days of
scorching, shriveling, blazing sunshine,
which burnt all hope out of even the
stoutest heart and withered the last rem-
nant of struggling vegetation, I lay, care-
fully attended, among the sheets and
blankets, too "dead tired" even to care.
It was not until the middle of August
that I again found my place at the table
and began a limited prow about the
rooms and the yard.

The "boy" had left his engine in his
desert home in Southern California and
came home for his vacation, and gave us
of his young strength in many needed
works about the home and fields, but I
was too sick to visit with him until his
fall off was over and he had to leave us.
So I feel doubly defrauded of my
cherished hopes.

Red and russet, and yellow and brown,
the glory of autumn lies about us. The
forest aisles fairly blaze with the rich
coloring and the still, sunny days are
matchless. It seems a joy to live, as one
looks abroad over the gay colored land-
scape and drinks in the sweetness of the
fields and forests. Flowers, too, light up
the rugged hillsides and tangled waste
lands—the brave, bright autumn flowers
which no drought can quite kill. It is all
so beautiful, so beautiful, that for the
moment one forgets the possibility of
hunger and cold in many an ill-provided
household; but the crisp, chill airs that
sweep over the paling sunshine warn us
of other things than glowing forest aisles.

In the waning days of September I
spent a few days with my friend, Mrs.
Helen M. Warner, in her pleasant Spring-
field, Mo., home. You all know of course
that "our Helen" is now the wife of a
very estimable and scholarly gentleman
and they seem very happy in the new
life. They, too, are "talking farm" and
hope to soon remove to their country
home near Judsonia, Ark. Helen does not
look a day older than she did in 1894,
when we were working so industriously
to get up the "best cook book on earth,"
and if the testimony of friends and others
who have used it is worth crediting,
we succeeded.

To those who kindly mention their in-

terest in the "Slope Farm" papers, I will
say that we are hopefully plowing and
sowing and preparing for another spring
time. We shall have, like all our friends,
to buy nearly all seeds we plant, and to
reset about all the small fruit grounds,
as well as fill in the vacancies in the ap-
ple orchard. We are not at all tired of
farm life, and, what with our excellent
cow, something over 100 young hens, plen-
ty of home-made pork and a whole cante-
nary of canned peaches and a few other
"stored" things, we expect to get
through the winter months quite comfort-
ably.

But the "Slope Farm" is for sale or ex-
change, because we find ourselves just
two old invalids and one or other of us
is in bed nearly all the time, while the
one who keeps "afoot" is simply not
worth killing. Back to the city? Indeed
no. I do not think I could stand it to
live in the confinement of the city again.
We shall seek rather a smaller place, close
to some railroad town, where we can
have the daily papers to read as we swing
in the hammock and eat Elberta peaches
and sweet, ripe, speckless apples just off
the orchard trees. It was a foolish
thing in us, with broken health and in-
creasing years, to undertake such a farm,
but we have enjoyed it.

I have many, many letters to answer,
which ill health compelled me to neglect.
It is not easy to hold the pen when one's
nerves are crawling and crying, or to
think intelligently when one's head is for-
ever seeking a pillow. I have many to
thank for packages and bags of seeds
and boxes and parcels of plants, which
I am sure will be of great use, although
scarcely anything, seed or plant, grew in
field or garden.

I must not forget to tell you that the
rocky hillsides planted to artichokes are
abundant with yellow blossoms, though the
plants are greatly stunted and the crop
of roots will be proportionately few;
but we are surprised that they lived
where everything else died.

Our little patch of peanuts did finely,
everything considered, and we shall have
quite a store of goobers for our Christ-
mas stockings. From our first field of
cow peas—about two acres, which was re-
planted twice—we shall get back the
seed—about one bushel. The other fields
are in various stages of growth, from the
two leaf to the blooming stage. Neither
of these fields have made any
growth for many weeks.

Mr. Lyon, the "Warren's Early" lived;
but there will be no bloom.
What has become of the Parsons? Those
editorial letters from the Buffalo Exposi-
tion were fine.

Pine Burr, Pine Burr, where are you?
MR. HELEN WATTS McVEY.
Wright Co., Mo.

Readers of the Home Circle will be
much pleased to again hear from "Sunny
Slope Farm," though they will be grieved
to learn that illness has been the occa-
sion of the silence. We all hope that
Idyll may be restored to health and that
the "Little Farm will still be yet be
the haven of rest so much desired.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA PINE
WOODS.

Ever since my arrival here, on the 15th
of last February, I have been intending
to tell you something of the country in
this new old state of South Carolina. In
common with most northern people I did
not like it at first, but where the condi-
tions are all so new and strange one
ought to wait a while and get acquaint-
ed before passing judgment. I think much
better of it now; the climate is all one
could desire, never extremely hot for
more than a day at a time. Our hottest
day this summer was 102 degrees. We
had two days at 100 degrees. Usually it
is 90 or 95 degrees, and then always cool
off toward night. There is always a cool
breeze and the evenings are very pleas-
ant. We have not had a sultry night this
summer; used a quilt on my bed all the
time, with extra blanket handy, which
was often needed towards morning.

Some of my neighbors at home in Chil-
licothe, Mo., thought it exceedingly fool-
ish of us to go where it was so "burn-
ing hot." Compare our summer with
theirs; they had weeks when the ther-
mometer stood at 110 degrees, with a
burning wind blowing and a drought that
killed every green thing, no gardens raised
there at all, and they had two days
when the heat climbed to 115 and 114 de-
grees.

There was never a drought known here,
not what is meant by the word out west;
sometimes it may be two or three weeks
rather dry. As a rule it rains here every
few days, seldom all day rains, but sud-
den showers, that come up and rain
without half trying. The soil here would
not stand much drought. They say it needs
all the rain that comes, and it rains and
dries rapidly, with little mud. The roads
are always good.

To northern people the poverty of the
soil is very discouraging; it will produce
little till the third year, yet sweet pota-
toes, cow peas, soy beans and some other
crops can be planted on fresh broken land
and yield very good crops; and a few
crops of corns beans and the land up to
good shape for almost anything.

I am here visiting "Boy," our young
bachelor, who came here two years ago
to engage in intensive farming, trucking
and fruit growing. After staying long
enough to get somewhat acquainted with
the country before buying, he chose a
nice rolling piece of land capable of easy
cultivation, rolled up his sleeves and set
his ax swinging. It is a long, tough pull
of hard work from the forest to the straw-
berry beds, but "Boy" has accomplished
it by patient, persistent perseverance. He
is a born agriculturist and horticulturist,
a lover of the soil and its fruits, and has
already the beginning of an orchard, ap-
ples, peaches, pears, plums in good vari-
eties, growing nicely, and quite a little
vineyard of best kinds of grapes.

His main object though is raising
strawberries, and the first thing he did
after buying the land was to cut the scat-
tering trees from one of the hollows, put
a covered ditch through it, turned over
the sod of coarse Savannah grass and
planted out a strawberry bed. Failure
was plentifully predicted for him, but he

cultivated the plants with the hoe, pa-
tience and elbow grease, as he could not
find a horse and cultivator on the sod,
for nearly a year. They flourished finely,
giving him a good start in strawberry
plants, though of course there was a
small crop of berries the first spring, as
they were set in October.

There is a small northern colony locat-
ed here, smaller now than it has been,
for many have gone away, principally
because they had not means to keep their
families through the first year or two
while getting a start. Some went away
dissatisfied and disappointed. They came
with great expectations of getting rich
the first year, which they could not do
anywhere else, but finding it required
time and hard work to cut a farm out of
the woods, they were disgusted and left.
There is considerable land here owned
by northern parties, who have never been
here yet, but who are intending to come;
so we have prospect of growth.

There is a colony at Chadbourn, N. C.,
40 miles up the road. They are six or
seven years old and they boom things in
berry time, sending out 12 to 15 car loads
daily. They have buyers by the dozen
and live very generally. You do not
have to hunt a market here; the market
hunts you. The commission men in the
large cities solicit consignments and send
frequent quotations, and buyers as soon
as you have enough fruit and truck to
be of importance.

One colonist who had bought an old
improved farm sold \$3,000 worth of berries
from three acres, netting him \$800. An-
other netted \$400 from about the same
sized patch. "Boy" netted between \$75
and \$100 from the bed he set on the sod,
a little less than three-fourths of an
acre. It is in much better condition now
than ever. He has an acre or more be-
sides ready for next spring's crop, and
intends putting out one or two acres this
fall.

The variety called "Lady Thompson" is
used here almost exclusively; it is plant-
ed out in rows three or four feet apart,
16 to 18 inches in row. The vines are kept
well tilled and all runners cut off. They
stood out in great bunches 12 to 18 inches
across, and white with blossoms in
spring. Here they begin blossoming any
time after January 1. If they are killed
down by frost they don't mind it in the
least, but need up more blossom stalks.
A good season you can get scattering ber-
ries long before shipping begins.

Labor is cheap here on account of so
many negroes. We pay 10c per quart for
picking strawberries. The negro men
work for 50c a day and board themselves,
the day being any time from 5 to 7 in the
morning until sundown. The women
work for 30c to 50c at hoeing or washing
or whatever one wants done. They seem
to me to be remarkably honest; the co-
lonists go to the beach for a week's camp-
ing out, leaving their houses with only
ordinary fastenings and nothing is dis-
turbed or taken; even watermelons lay
and rotted on the ground with a couple
of colored men working just over the
fence.

The natives, so far as I have met them,
are kind and pleasant to new comers,
but they are very non-progressive, being
content to follow in the footsteps of their
grandfathers. They raise few
vegetables and make no butter or very
little; they milk any time the cows come
up, it may be at 7 or 8 in the morning, or
noon. They do not feed the cows and
when the calves are weaned the cows
cease to come up at all, and there is no
more milk. I found it quite a disappoint-
ment to be unable to get milk regularly.
The stock rustles for its living in the
woods the year round and is small and
bony. Feed of all kinds is scarce and
high, the hay and corn in the market
here are brought from the north. Cow
peas make thin hay and the northern
men raise them by the acre, but the natives
seem not to have known that. One man
said, "I've always raised a little
patch of cow peas for use in family, but
didn't know they made good feed for stock."

Many of the grown men and women
cannot read and write, though I am told
the children all do as a rule, which is
hopeful for the future.
The country looks barren and poverty-
stricken to one accustomed to the large,
orderly, well tilled farms of Illinois. In
a ride of nine or ten miles on one of the
principal county roads we saw only one
house that had ever been painted, or that
the surroundings looked in a thrifty con-
dition.

The houses are all alike, one story,
steep roof, chimney for fireplace at one
or both ends, low porch, small windows,
often without glass and closed by means
of wooden shutters that are usually bot-
tomed back. They all set their houses up
on posts three or four feet high, with
nothing to break the view beneath, which
seems to be a kind of storehouse. The
yards are all bare of grass and look
melancholy in the extreme, and yet they
somehow fit the rickety, sad colored
houses. This is out in the country. They
have some smart places in the little coun-
ty seat which I am told is 130 years old.
If so, it has been indulging in a long Rip
Van Winkle sleep and is just now rub-
bing its eyes open and preparing to wake
up.

On the whole I have come to like it here
with the exception of the chills and fe-
ver, which are very prevalent in the sum-
mer months. There is very little winter,
only about six weeks of frost, and you can
have the harder vegetables fresh from
the garden all the time. Two years
ago they picked peas the 2d of De-
cember. One of the colonists said: "You
can grow anything here that they can
grow in the north and a great many
things they cannot grow." He raised 50
bushels of corn to the acre last year. We
have two crops of Irish potatoes and as
large and fine as any if the land is in
good condition.

We have not moved yet and will not
perhaps until the farm is in cultivation.
We want to plant a grove of nut trees;
we have 30 sweet American chestnut
trees, one Japan and one giant Spanish
chestnut, all doing well.
I would like to ask Judge Miller if he
will have nuts to sell this fall, chestnut,
pecans or others, or if he can put us in
the way of getting pecans to plant from
reliable persons. I have been told those
in the market are usually worthless to plant.

I have not seen the old RURAL
WORLD for a long time. I hope I have
not missed any of the Home Circle por-
traits; I think much of them and pre-
serve them all. I am going to send mine
when I get home. I have some that were

taken just before I came away, that I
think are good, but our photographer is
not satisfied with them and objects to
my sending one to Mr. Wm. J. Kirkpatrick,
the musical composer, whose work
is known the world over, and who wishes
one of my pictures for his collection of
hymn writers and composers (he handles
my hymns). If these pictures I have are
not good enough to send to Philadelphia
they are not good enough for Home
Circle. By the way, how delighted we
would all be with the picture of our Mrs.
Editor. Will she not please give it to us,
if she has not done so in the months I
have been "living in the woods"? I
sigh for Idyll's graphic pen, in trying to
give you some idea of the country here,
and especially to describe the wild flow-
ers, the splendid roses and grand old
oaks, all of which must wait another
time as this I fear is too long now.

"WIFE OF SORGHUMITE."
We have missed Wife of Sorghumite
and are much pleased with this descrip-
tion of southern life in these northern
colonies. We hope she will still give us
more of the new, old south. Yes, let us
have the photo just as soon as the good
one is secured.

HER NAME.

"I'm losted! Could you find me please?"
For little frightened baby?
The wind had tossed her golden fleece,
The stones had scratched her dimpled
knees;
I stooped and lifted her with ease,
And softly whispered, "Maybe."

"Tell me your name, my little maid,
I can't find you without it."
"My name is Shiny Eyes," she said,
"Yes, but you lost?" She shook her head.
"Up to my house 'ey never said
A single thing about it."

"But, dear," I said, "what is your
name?"
"Why, didn't you hear me tell you?"
Dust Shiny Eyes? A bright thought
came to me.
"Yes, when you're good; but when they
blame
You, little one, is it just the same
When mamma has to scold you?"

"My mamma never scolds," she moans,
A little bluish ensuing.
"Cept when I've been a-trowling stones,
And then she says" (he culprit owns),
"Mehitable Sapphira Jones.
What has you been a-doing?"
—Anna Burnham.

Mothers will find "Mrs. Winalow's Soothing Syrup"
the best remedy for Children's Teething.

A FINE KIDNEY REMEDY.

Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, East Hampton,
Conn. (the clothier), says if any sufferer
from kidney, bladder or kindred diseases
will write him he will tell him what
he was cured. He has nothing to sell or
give, just directs you to a home cure that
does the work.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
CAVE REMINISCENT SKETCHES.

The Hermit.

Very many years ago, in fact so long
ago that all this region was a trackless
forest, abounding in wild game and en-
veloped in a solitude that was almost
painful in its silence, a recluse, or hermit,
came to dwell here. He was tall and
slender, and his hair was white. His habits
were crude, his wants few and his life
a daily routine of sameness.

He was indeed a modern Crusoe, with
the difference that he was surrounded by
an almost impenetrable forest instead of
the waves of the ocean. Thus he lived
alone and subsisted on game and wild
honey. How many years he had thus liv-
ed has never been known, but it must
have been through many decades, for
when he was discovered his hair hung
far down on his back, his beard reached
nearly to his knees and all were of a
snowy whiteness. His garb was uncouth,
his feet were shoeless and his head bare.
His abiding place in and around
the cave was of primitive construction
and as nearly bare of comfort as possi-
ble for existence.

His retreat was discovered by the mer-
est accident. A party of hunters on the
trail of a deer, encountered the head of
the hollow and running north through it
came upon the abode of the hermit. He
evinced much trepidation and seemed to
be greatly alarmed by the intrusion of lan-
guage, which, with his obstinacy in re-
vealing any part of the history of his
past life, gave him a sense of mystery
that was awe inspiring. They were hope-
lessly confounded by his appearance and
secrecy and believed him to be a relic of
years long ago.

They reported the discovery at one of
the relay stations on the National Road.
A posse of men started on a tour of in-
spection, were lost several times, finally
succeeded in reaching their destination.
The hermit had disappeared and left no
trace of whither he went. He left suffi-
cient evidence of his life in the hollow to
substantiate the veracity of his discov-
ers. He has never been heard of since
his life previous to and during his
hermitage remains a sealed book to hu-
manity.

DYFE.

Emingham Co., Ill.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

WHY NOT BE FAIR?

Had President McKinley not died at the
hands of an assassin a great majority of
our citizens would never have known of
his many excellent qualities. It is a pity
that in our political campaigns so many
newspapers magnify the failings and
weaknesses of the candidates of the op-
posite party. Were one to believe all that
is said about them, we would wonder how
in the world they ever were so fortunate
as to be nominated for their positions,
and were they to be elected they would
be utterly unfit to fill the office.

For many years, as a dealer, I sold
newspapers of all kinds, and during a
campaign it would be amusing to see
how the papers of each party would try
to construe a press report of news to fa-
vor their side, when in reality it favored
neither.

During a heated campaign one cannot
depend upon everything that is printed as
being the gospel truth. In order to ar-
rive at the true status of a matter one
has to read both sides, strike an average
and then guess at it, or wait for some
religious paper or disinterested party to
tell the plain truth about it.

We would hail with delight the advent
of political campaigns when appeals to
personal weaknesses and passions would
be no longer tolerated, when the prin-
ciples of the parties and true statesman-
ship shall be the battlefields on which
each party should stand or fall.
Red Top Farm. C. A. BIRD.

No Mask
of eggs or glue is
used in roasting

LION COFFEE

It is all coffee—pure coffee—
strong and of delicious flavor.
Some coffees are varnished with
a cheap coating of eggs, glue or
other equally noxious substances.
Roasted in uniform
quality and freshness.

Poultry

VALUE OF GREEN BONE FOR POULTRY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The various
feeds available on the farm for poultry
have been much discussed. Their value
for egg production and preparing fowls
for market have all been tested. But
on many farms and at their adjoining
towns one of the very best foods has
been utterly wasted or not used until
much of its value was lost. This is the
fresh green bone of butchering time,
that of the chickens used in the home
and that at the butcher's establishment
near you. These bones if secured when
fresh, before they are spoiled, will give
profitable results if fed to poultry.

Green bone contains both lime
and phosphorus, which make it a most val-
uable food for both young and old fowls.
YOUNG CHICKS.—These need such
food to build up a good bone framework.
Many losses have been sustained by leg
weakness caused by lack of such nutri-
tious food. The nitrogenous substance in
green bone enables the chicks to feather
sooner.

THE LAYING HEN.—During the egg
laying period, where bone is fed, there
are no soft shelled eggs and lime is fur-
nished for shells in the very best form.
The yolk is extremely rich in phosphorus
and carries a large amount of lime—in
fact it is the part that contributes largely
to the formation of bone. It is stated
that a good hen will produce five or six
times her weight of eggs in a year. The
average weight of an egg is two ounces,
and about 12 per cent of it is shell. From
these facts it will be seen that green cut
bone is of great value to laying hens. If
the children of Israel couldn't make
bricks without straw neither can our lit-
tle feathered friend—the hen—lay eggs
without proper egg material. Then, it
will also furnish needed grit to aid in di-
gesting other foods.

THE MOULTING HEN.—As the growth
of new feathers takes from the fowl the
necessary elements for the production of
feathers, the food should be highly nutri-
tious, and meat, fresh bones from the
butcher and milk are preferred.

HOW FED.—The cut bone may be mix-
ed with soft food or may be given sep-
arately by itself. Many poultry raisers
report best results from feeding it in a
warm mash in the morning. First cook-
ing the bone and mixing the mash with
the soup, then adding the cut bone which
has been reduced to pieces. The bone
may be used by being put through a
bone cutter. The important thing is to
feed fresh cut bone in liberal quantities.

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.
Caldwell Co., Mo.

THE HISTORY OF A PLYMOUTH
ROCK HEN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have had
in the RURAL WORLD an account of
Kinder's "freak hen" and of Polly
Smith's "wonderful hen," both mongrels.
I wish to tell the "chicken cranks" the
story of a plain standard bred Barred
Plymouth Rock hen. I cannot tell her
pedigree further than to say I have stock
from as good Plymouth Rocks as the
state affords. (I am not in the poultry
business nor do I have breeding stock or
eggs for sale), nor can I tell whether she
was hatched in the incubator or in a
stolen nest out in the weeds. Indeed, I
had no knowledge of this particular hen
until about September 1, 1900. About that
time I went into the kitchen one day and
found this hen standing near the cook
stove, and asked my wife, "Why don't
you fire that hen out of here?" She re-
plied, "She came in yesterday while we
were all out, made a nest in the wood
box and laid. Let her alone, for she has
come in again to lay."

As I knew it was useless to try to man-
age both a woman and a hen, I said no
more and Biddy, that is what my wife

perhaps one of the strongest argu-
ments in favor of the use of the Incu-
bator, is the almost total absence of
growth of some of the more successful
firms. People would not buy incubators
as they have been buying them by the
thousands, if they were not as near per-
fect as it is possible to make them. One
of the firms who are deservingly getting
a large slice of this success is the Des
Moines Incubator with their famous "Suc-
cessful" Incubators and Brooders.

This business is growing so rapidly that
they have found it necessary to open a
branch office at 101 and 106 Erie St., Buf-
falo, N. Y., to enable them to take care
of the large eastern business that is
coming to them. Buffalo is chosen be-
cause of its central location, facilities
for shipping, and low freight rates, all
of which will materially benefit purchas-
ers of Successful machines.

This office is in charge of Mr. William
C. Denny, who needs very little intro-
duction to most of our readers. A master
mechanic in the hatching and raising of
poultry, as well as secretary and treas-
urer and pioneer organizer of the Buff
Rock Club. He is at the same time a
broad "fourteen cent" business man.
You eastern fellows will be taken care
of in a way that will warm the cockles
of your hearts when you visit the Suc-
cessful plant at Buffalo, and you are
invited to make this your headquarters
when in Buffalo. If you are not planning
to be in Buffalo in the near future, write
Mr. Denny a letter. He will gladly sup-
ply any information you may want in the
artificial hatching and raising of poultry.

Finally let us say that the Successful
machines for 1901-1902 are up to the high
standards always set by this house, and
are backed up by an unqualified and
unequivocal guarantee. Write and let
them tell you their story.

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scription" and it is entirely free from
opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"Your letter just received," writes Miss Rose
Kilbuck, of West Shippensburg, St. Ger-
man town, Philadelphia, Penna. "Words fail
to express how thankful I am to you for your
advice. I must confess that for the length of
time I have been using your medicine I have
found it to be the most wonderful and best
remedy for female trouble that I ever have
tried. Sorry I did not know of your 'Favorite
Prescription' years ago."

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only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buf-
falo, N. Y.

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or upon receipt of \$4.00 we will ship it to you. Send us your name
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price; also, our plan for giving you a present.

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inside. For country homes this is the
only range; it heats water quickly and in
quantity sufficient for all ordinary pur-
poses; just below this reservoir you will
notice a lever, this lever controls a device
for keeping the reservoir tight against the
fire plate, by a simple movement of this
lever the reservoir can be moved slightly
from the fire plate, thus preventing the
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BLAKE BROS., BOX 8, Galesburg, Michigan

SHROPSHIRE RAMS,

all yearlings, for sale; also my stud ram for sale or trade for any good.

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L. E. BARNES, R. F. D. 2, Carrollton, Illinois

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C. A. McCUE, Arkansas.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Oldest stock in the state, choice, pure bred. Bred for sale. Bred and lambs at a bargain. Address **JAMES TURNER, Shelbyville, Mo.**

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of all ages both sexes for sale. 1st prize aged boar Mo. State Show as well as four other prizes on or write

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Walnut Grove Herd

Big boned English Berkshires. Some Choice Spring boars for sale. Ready now for service.

H. R. JACKSON, Prop., Benton, Illinois.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—\$5.00 buys 2 pigs of either sex; best of breeding. Bred for purpose sheep. 100 fine blood ewes, shear from 15 to 20 lbs. at \$5.00 for quick sale. Extra rams.

GEORGE W. MCINTOSH, Monett, Mo.

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175 LB spring boars ready for service for \$15. They are eligible to record, big boned, growthy fellows. Satisfaction or your money back. Write same kind and same price.

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VIVION & ALEXANDER, FULTON, MO.

Breeders of the best strains of Poland-China hogs. Registered Jersey cattle and Plymouth Rock chickens. Young stock for sale at all times.

FOR SALE. A nice lot of fall pigs, bred by Miss Kings U. S. 1899, and C. P. Perfection, dams are Look Me Over and B. U. S. breeding. Eggs for setting. Pure bred strains of B. P. R. chickens; also bred Hereford cattle. Prices reasonable.

H. R. JACKSON, Prop., Benton, Illinois.

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Growthy, heavy-boned, March and April boars and sows, bred by Chas. Kings U. S. 1899, and C. P. Perfection, dams are Look Me Over and B. U. S. breeding. Eggs for setting. Pure bred strains of B. P. R. chickens; also bred Hereford cattle. Prices reasonable.

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Poland-China hogs, bred for purpose sheep. 100 fine blood ewes, shear from 15 to 20 lbs. at \$5.00 for quick sale. Extra rams.

GEORGE W. MCINTOSH, Monett, Mo.

POLAND-CHINAS. Old-edge pedigree. Pure bred. Bred for purpose sheep. 100 fine blood ewes, shear from 15 to 20 lbs. at \$5.00 for quick sale. Extra rams.

L. E. SHATTUCK, Stansbury, Mo.

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Choice young stock for sale. Address

R. S. THOMAS, R. F. D. No. 4, Carthage, Mo.

BIG 2 HERDS Duroc-Jersey and Chester White Poland-China hogs, bred for purpose sheep. 100 fine blood ewes, shear from 15 to 20 lbs. at \$5.00 for quick sale. Extra rams.

J. H. HAYNES, Ames, Ill.

Duroc-Jersey and Berkshire Pigs. Extra satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Bred for purpose sheep. 100 fine blood ewes, shear from 15 to 20 lbs. at \$5.00 for quick sale. Extra rams.

S. C. WAGNER, Potosi, Mo.

Thoroughbred Duroc-Jerseys

A few gifts and male shoguns for sale at reasonable prices. Lewis W. H. HANSEN, East Alton, Ill.

CHOICE POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS

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JOHN L. CLARK, Bolivar, Mo.

ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE!

I have about 800 recorded, high class and medium class does and a few old fashioned goats that I will sell at a reasonable price. I am in a position to fill any orders satisfactorily from any standpoint. Address **W. T. MCINTIRE, Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.**

FINE BERKSHIRES

Of the best families at farmers' prices. Write for what you want, or, what is better, come and inspect the stock.

W. H. KER, Prairie du Rocher, Ills.

Cedar Lawn, E. H. Rodgers, Proprietor.

Breeder of registered Shropshire Sheep, Poland-China Hogs and Shorthorn Cattle. Also Mammoth Brown Turkeys and Barred Rock Chickens.

BUNCEON, MO.

The Pig Pen

FEEDING SHOATS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have been interested in the Pig Pen columns. As I have failed to see any food rations for shoats weighing from sixty to one hundred pounds, I would be much pleased to have some feeder give his experience with pigs of these weights. M. M. LINDLEY, Fountain Co., Ind.

SELECTING A BOAR.

The late James Riley, Thornton, Ind., wrote:

A great many farmers and breeders make a great mistake in selecting the breeding boar. They wait until they need the boar for service, and then, late in the season, open correspondence with several breeders for a boar large enough for service. When the breeder receives such inquiries all the best pigs have been sold and only the culls remain to select from. The result is a boar is ordered, and does not prove satisfactory. The buyer can do no better and the inferior boar is used in the herd and a lot of inferior pigs is the result. The proper way to insure the best results is to select the breeding boar when a pig. The formation of the sows to be bred should be carefully studied, and the boar should be selected to counteract and improve any defect in the sows. If the sows or a considerable portion of them should be a little deficient in back, then a boar with extra good back should be selected. Breeding is a science and requires a great deal of study to make the proper crosses.

Every breeder should become familiar with the standard of the breeds in which he is interested, so as to be able to detect any defect in the breeding animals, and learn to discriminate between the essential points and the non-essential. For instance, some tenderfoot breeders would not use a boar in their herd that was not marked exactly perfect to a hair. This is the color craze. A great many new breeders are liable to be led off into this craze, and sustain heavy loss in consequence.

The youngest breeder in the United States will never live to see an entire herd perfectly marked. It is not very important, and we should use our utmost endeavor to improve the chest, back, loin, feet, head and jaw.

WHAT AND HOW TO FEED.

I have been raising swine nearly 20 years and certainly have learned some things, says Chas. Griffith in "Swine Advocate." One year ago I paid for ship stuff alone about \$15 per week to feed my young pigs. But I am feeding a great deal cheaper feed and think it is better and richer feed. It is this: First, I shell my corn with sheller, then I grind it into meal with a grinder; then I throw the meal into barrels and put some water on it; then I fire up my steam engine and cook it into mush or rather thin slop. I will say this: I never struck any kind of feed before that pigs would eat as young as they do this, and like it as well and grow as fast.

I shipped pigs fed in this way that weighed sixty and sixty-five pounds at two months and five days old. Of course, I will remember that some of our readers think there is nothing in cooking feed for hogs, and if they should gain only a little more, would be ready to say it was on account of better attention and better care. So if cooking the feed will make me look after our hogs better, let's try it. I am in favor of trying anything that will cause us to produce a few more pounds of pork in a little less time.

FATTENING HOGS RAPIDLY.

My pigs are fattened in April and May, and the brood sows run on a good clover pasture during the following summer. They also run in a nice grove where they find plenty of shade during hot days. I feed equal parts oats, wheat and barley to my brood sows during the summer, and usually some ear corn, writes a correspondent in the "O. J. Farmer." I have a feeding house with a plank platform and also slop troughs which hold about 90 pails of water. Water is supplied from a cattle tank by means of a 1/2-inch pipe. In winter a tank heater is used to keep the water from freezing. Plenty of feed is kept in the troughs during July and August, so that young shoats will learn to eat.

About December 1 the young hogs are put on full feed. The ration consists of ear corn and a mixture of shelled corn, wheat, oats and barley soaked in a slop tank, but never allowed to sour. Ashes and salt are kept on the platform regularly, which tends to keep the pigs healthy. I have never had a case of cholera. By December 1 the hogs are shipped to the Chicago market, where they seldom fail to bring about the highest price. My shrinkage is very small. For shelter, a wooden shed is used, as the animals kept in this are not as liable to contract cold as when confined in a basement barn. Poland-Chinas crossed with Chester Whites make a fine market hog, ready for sale when eight or nine months old.

A PIG IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Some interesting experiments with little pigs have been made recently by a scientist at Copenhagen, Doctor Henriques. He has learned that the adipose deposit is more dense deep in body than near the surface, and has there a higher melting point.

One little pig he brought up in a barn and, the season being winter, it was exposed to Arctic conditions. The second little pig he kept in a hot room, the conditions being to all intents and purposes tropical. The third little pig he sewed up in a garment of sheepskin, with the wool-side inside. All of them were fed on the same quantity of corn, and the end of three months the three little pigs were killed.

It was found that the Arctic pig had fat of a different density and melting point from the others; the cold had made its density less, and its melting point lower than in the case of the tropical pig or of the pig in sheep's clothing. The difference was very marked, indeed, and it confirmed Doctor Henriques' idea that it was all a matter of temperature. The fat of the tropical pig was about the same as that of the pig in sheep's clothing. The moral to be drawn from these experiments seems to be that if the farmer wants a pig to acquire that fat he must keep the animal where it is warm—Saturday Evening Post.

SWINE AWARDS

At the St. Louis Fair.

Following are some of the awards on hogs at the St. Louis Fair:

POLAND-CHINA—Burgess Brothers & Company, five firsts, two seconds; B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill., four firsts, four seconds; Jacob Studt, Jr., Studt Station, Mo., one first.

BERKSHIRE—Thomas Teal & Son, Utica, La., five firsts, two seconds; A. Crawford, Columbus Grove, O., two firsts, four seconds; J. F. Pollard, Fulton, Mo., two firsts, one second; Henry Jackson, Benton, Ill., one first.

VICTORIA—Davis Brothers of Dyer, Ind., three firsts, one second; George Merchorn of Selina, O., four firsts, two seconds.

Breeders' ring—George Melchorn, five firsts; Davis Brothers, one first.

CHESTER WHITE—M. E. Newburn of Hennepin, Ill., thirteen firsts, three seconds; Dorsey Brothers, five firsts, three seconds.

DUROC-JERSEY—Walter & Co. of Lebanon, O., thirteen firsts, two seconds; Grone & Son of Rushville, Ill., four firsts, four seconds; J. D. Carlson of Ballwin, Mo., one first, one second.

ESSEX—A. C. Miller of Belleville, Ill., eight firsts, three seconds; A. C. Green & Son of Winchester, Ind., seven firsts, five seconds; Davis Brothers, two firsts.

SMALL YORKSHIRE—Thomas Teal & Son of Utica, N. Y., one first.

ILLINOIS FAIR AWARDS ON HOGS AT ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

POLAND-CHINA.

Boar 2 years old or over—First to Ideal Tecumseh 6097, owned by John Hedges & Son, Pana, Ill.; second to animal owned by E. V. Monnier, Elizabeth, Ill.; third to T. R. Perfection, owned by F. M. McDermid, Cumberland, Iowa.

Boar 1 and under 2—First to Correction 2646, owned by F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo.; second to Kemp's Perfection, owned by James M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill.; third to Lamplighter, owned by Winn & Martin, Kansas City, Mo.

Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Champion Perfection 6189, owned by J. A. Rosenberg, Goodwine, Ill.; second to Perfect Lad, owned by Winn & Martin; third to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co., Dement, Ill.

Boar under 6 months old—First to animal owned by Harcourt & Johnston, New Augusta, Ind.; second to animal owned by W. C. Williams & Co., Knightstown, Ind.; third to animal owned by W. C. Painter, La Harpe, Ill.

Sow 2 years old or over—First to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co., second to Faultless Lady 5126, owned by John Francis & Sons, New Lenox, Ill.; third to animal owned by Winn & Martin.

Sow 1 and under 2—First to Lady Louisa, owned by Winn & Martin; second to L's Best, owned by Winn & Martin; third to animal owned by R. L. Bratton, New Ross.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—First to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co.; second to Ohio's Pride, owned by Winn & Martin; third to animal owned by R. L. Bratton.

Sow under 6 months old—First to animal owned by Ira & S. L. Bryan, Ohio, Ill.; second to animal owned by W. C. Williams & Co., third to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co.

Champion boar, any age—Premium to animal owned by F. M. Lail.

Sow any age—Premium to Lady Louisa, owned by Winn & Martin.

Boar and three sows over 1 year—First to Winn & Martin; second to same.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to animal owned by Winn & Martin; second to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co.

Boar and three sows under 1 year—First to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co.; second to animal owned by Winn & Martin.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First to W. C. Williams & Co.; second to Ira E. & S. L. Bryan.

Four sows, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—First to Thomas Teal & Son; second to A. Crawford.

DUROC-JERSEY.

Boar 2 years old or over—First to Oom Paul 755, owned by George W. Trone & Sons, Rushville, Ill.; second to Colonel F 519, owned by George W. Trone & Sons; third to animal owned by N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.

Boar 1 and under 2—First to Pilot Wonder 907, owned by O. Walter & Co., Lebanon, Ohio; second to Willie McGaw, owned by George W. Trone & Sons; third to animal owned by N. B. Cutler.

Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Star Wonder 2d, owned by O. Walter & Co.; second to Senator H., owned by Richard Rhel & Co., Ferris, Ill.; third to animal owned by George E. Southwick, Beamington, Ill.

Boar under 6 months old—First to Frank K. 1887, owned by M. A. Kraschel, Mo.; second to animal owned by N. B. Cutler; third to Buddy K. 1881, owned by M. A. Kraschel.

Sow 2 years old or over—First to Mode, owned by George W. Trone & Sons; second to Katie Wonder 7th 1880, owned by O. Walter & Co.; third to Moonshine, owned by George W. Trone & Sons.

Sow 1 and under 2—First to Lucy Wonder 17th, owned by O. Walter & Co.; second to Besie Wonder 5, owned by O. Walter & Co.; third to Katie Wonder 11th, owned by O. Walter & Co.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—First to Katie Wonder 12, owned by O. Walter & Co.; second to animal owned by N. B. Cutler; third to Katie Wonder 13, owned by O. Walter & Co.

Sow under 6 months old—Pansy K.

2564, owned by M. A. Kraschel; second to animal owned by N. B. Cutler; third to Lady Zola, owned by Richard Rhel & Co.

Champion boar, any age—Premium to George W. Trone & Sons.

Sow any age—Premium to O. Walter & Co.

Breeders' ring—Boar and three sows over 1 year—First to George W. Trone & Sons; second to O. Walter & Co.; third to A. Crawford.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to O. Walter & Co.; second to George W. Trone & Sons.

Boar and three sows under 1 year—First to O. Walter & Co.; second to N. B. Cutler.

Boar and three sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to O. Walter & Co.; second to George W. Trone & Sons.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First to Richard Rhel & Co.; second to N. B. Cutler.

Four sows, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—First to O. Walter & Co.; second to O. Walter & Co.

CHESTER WHITE.

Boar 2 years old or over—First to World Beater 10621, owned by Dorsey Bros., Perry, Ill.; second to Hero 10173, owned by M. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill.

Boar 1 and under 2—First to Prince E 4th, owned by M. E. Newburn; second to Prince E 3d, owned by M. E. Newburn; third to Star Chief 11567, owned by Dorsey Bros.

Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Royal 11569, owned by Dorsey Bros.; second to animal owned by M. E. Newburn; third to Chief Comanche 7407, owned by Charles D., Knoxville, Ill.

Boar under 6 months—First to animal owned by Dorsey Bros.; second to animal owned by M. E. Newburn; third to animal owned by M. E. Newburn.

Sow 2 years old or over—First to Rose W. 3d 10455, owned by M. E. Newburn; second to Dexter Park Lady 10440, owned by Dorsey Bros.; third to Promise 4th 10468, owned by M. E. Newburn.

Sow 1 and under 2—First to Lady E. 2d, owned by M. E. Newburn; second to Lady E. 3d, owned by M. E. Newburn; third to Fancy 10468, owned by Dorsey Bros.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—First to Flora 20188, owned by Dorsey Bros.; second to Lady N. 20192, owned by Dorsey Bros.; third to animal owned by M. E. Newburn.

Sow under 6 months—First to animal owned by S. A. Stephens, Lacon, Ill.; second to animal owned by M. E. Newburn; third to animal owned by M. E. Newburn.

Champion boar, any age—Premium to Royal, owned by Dorsey Bros.

Sow any age—Premium to Rose W. 2d, owned by M. E. Newburn.

Boar and three sows over one year—First to M. E. Newburn; second to Dorsey Bros.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to M. E. Newburn; second to same.

Boar and three sows under 1 year—First to Dorsey Bros.; second to M. E. Newburn.

Boar and three sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to Dorsey Bros.; second to M. E. Newburn.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First to Dorsey Bros.; second to S. A. Stephens.

Four sows, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—First to Dorsey Bros.; second to M. E. Newburn.

BERKSHIRE.

Boar 2 years old or over—First to animal owned by Thomas Teal & Son, Utica, Iowa; second to Columbus Grove 4433, owned by A. Crawford, Columbus Grove, O.; third to Sis Franklin 5211, owned by Henry R. Jackson, Benton, Ill.

Boar 1 and under 2—First to Combination 56028, owned by A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; second to animal owned by Thomas Teal & Son; third to animal owned by James Riley's Sons, Thornton, Ind.

Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Golden Lad 2, owned by G. G. Council, Williamsville, Ill.; second to Buffalo Bill 5810, owned by A. Crawford; third to animal owned by James Riley's Sons.

Boar under 6 months old—First to Royal Baron 5848, owned by G. G. Council; second to animal owned by James Riley's Sons; third to No. 1, owned by H. F. Waters, Dawson, Ill.

Sow 2 years old or over—First to animal owned by Burgess Bros. & Co., second to Crove Mills Queen 5384, owned by A. Crawford; third to animal owned by Thomas Teal & Son.

Sow 1 and under 2—First to animal owned by Thomas Teal & Son; second to animal owned by Thomas Teal & Son; third to Leola 5728, owned by A. Crawford.

Sow 6 and under 12 months—First to animal owned by James Riley's Sons; second to animal owned by James Riley's Sons; third to animal Dister Girl 5712, owned by A. Crawford.

Sow under 6 months—First to Jessie 5874, owned by A. Crawford; second to No. 2, owned by H. F. Waters, Dawson, Ill.; third to Francis 5873, owned by A. Crawford.

Champion boar, any age—Premium to Combination 56028, owned by A. J. Lovejoy.

Sow any age—Premium to Lady D., owned by Thomas Teal & Son.

Breeders' ring—Boar and three sows over 1 year—First to Thomas Teal & Son; second to A. Crawford.

Boar and three sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to Thomas Teal & Son; second to A. Crawford.

Four pigs under 6 months, produce of same sow—First to A. Crawford; second to G. G. Council.

Four sows, get of same boar, bred by exhibitor—First to Thomas Teal & Son; second to James Riley's Sons.

POINTERS ON BREEDING.

Small sows and boars will not produce large pigs.

Adding brood sows will bring only sickly pigs, if any, into existence.

Swine that fail to fatten are generally sick, but the failure to fatten is produced by the failure to breed. Such animals should never be permitted to breed. The tendency to fatten may be controlled by the breeder, but the tendency should exist, writes J. L. Van Arsdale in the "N. Y. Farmer."

The sow is perhaps the more important animal in the breeding pair. She is the machine that must do the work of developing the young. The boar must give the vigor and stamina, it is true, but the sow must give the frame and the flesh to receive the vigor and stamina.

The brood sow should show all the marks of health and good digestive power.

Pigs for breeding should not receive too

much carbonaceous food while making their growth.

Foodstuffs in protein should be fed to the sow, not only while she is growing, but also while she is carrying her young. Corn is a bad food to be used largely with breeding animals.

Oats is a far better food, a more nearly balanced ration, for brood sows. Canada peas, clover, pasture, rape and similar crops are all available, at low cost, the first cost of production, and these are the feeds that are best for the sows and also for the young pigs.

Breeding animals, in order to bear their burdens and to escape feverish conditions, which endanger both the sow and her offspring, need foods that do not tend directly to produce fever, as corn does. The protein food fills the bill.

The pig eating sow is generally a corn-fed sow.

The sow needs protein. If it be not given to her, she will fatten her instinct and find the protein in her pigs. If she have plenty of oats, bran, peas, shorts, rapeseed clover hay, she will be supplied with protein, and her cannibal instincts will not be developed.

PIG PEN POINTERS.

REMEMBER E. E. AXLINE'S grand offering of Poland-China hogs at public auction at Oak Grove, Mo., on October 21. If you have not seen our catalog, do so at once and then attend the sale and buy a good pig at your own price.

H. R. JACKSON, Benton, Ill., advertises big English Berkshires in this issue that are sure enough big. He has a well bred herd of good quality and he is pricing his pigs reasonably. Look up his advertisement and write him, or if possible, go and see him.

THE L. A. SPIES BREEDING CO., St. Jacobs, Ill., write: "We have some big boned spring boar pigs of 175 pounds each to offer the trade. They will make hogs that will weigh at maturity 700 to 800 pounds—cracker prices; also an extra fancy June pig by U. S. Perfect I Know, a son of the great Perfect I know. He is a dandy. Price any of the above \$15."

A NEW SECRETARY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, held in Chicago, Sept. 28, 1901, T. B. Pearson, Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ill., was elected secretary and treasurer for the unexpired term of A. V. Bradrick, resigned. All communications and business with the association should be addressed to the secretary.

H. O. MINNIS, Edinburg, Ill., will hold his annual public sale of Poland-Chinas on November 5, at Edinburg, Ill. Mr. Minnis' reputation for breeding high-class Poland-China pigs is too well known to need any remarks from us, but we can say that this offering of 60 head is a splendid lot. They are all sired by "Keep On" that Mr. Minnis recently sold for \$500, and which has changed hands at \$1,000; and they are out of high-class sows. Here is a good place to buy choice pigs at your own price. You will get animals for what they are represented to be always from H. O. Minnis. Send to him for a catalog and then attend the sale.

Regular feeding makes even and well-marbled mutton.

The evils growing out of excessive service are weakening of the physical energies of the ram and a reduction of the lamb crop numerically.

The Shepherd

SHEEP NOTES FROM ARKANSAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It was very dry in this section during the latter part of the spring and all through the summer, and is still dry at this date, October 7. We had a little rain yesterday, but it didn't amount to much. In spite of the dry weather the sheep are in good living order and some are fat enough for mutton. Sheep seem to enjoy

